

Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report 2020

**Commissioned By:
Agnesian HealthCare, a Member of SSM Health
Fond du Lac Area United Way
Fond du Lac County Health Department**

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Fond du Lac County with information from an assessment of the health status of county residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Agnesian HealthCare, a member of SSM Health, Fond du Lac Area United Way and Fond du Lac County Health Department.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact the Fond du Lac County Public Health Division at (920) 929-3085.

Methodology

Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Systems Group Marketing. A three-step approach was conducted.

- 1) A pre-notification postcard was sent on August 6 from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. It also provided a QR code and web address if they wanted to complete the survey online. A Spanish link was also provided.
- 2) On August 17, the questionnaire packet was mailed to addresses who had not completed the online survey. It included a letter from the health department, the 12-page survey and a JKV Research postage-paid return envelope. The respondent with the next birthday was asked to complete the survey. A Spanish paper version was offered as well.
- 3) A reminder postcard was mailed on September 8 providing the links and offering to send a new survey if it was misplaced.

It is important to keep this data in context of the coronavirus/COVID-19. On March 25, 2020, a public health emergency, Safer at Home, was declared in Wisconsin where all non-essential businesses were closed for approximately ten weeks. Fond du Lac County developed Safe Restart, following the federal Guidelines for Opening Up America Again and Wisconsin Badger Bounce Back plan to safely open up businesses and activities in the county. Safe Restart was based on several metrics including percent of positive cases, availability of testing for symptomatic residents, percent of hospitals not in crisis care, PPE availability, and contract tracing. At the time of the pre-notification postcard, Fond du Lac County was in Phase 2, with non-essential businesses at 50% capacity, adult remote options were encouraged and indoor gatherings were limited to 50 people or less with social distancing. On August 24, the county went back to Phase 1, with non-essential businesses at 25% capacity and indoor activities limited to 10 people. As a result, some behaviors may differ from previous years.

A total of 674 completed questionnaires were returned by September 30. Ninety-five mailings were returned as undeliverable due to vacant lots or the address was not in the county. Therefore, the adjusted sample size was 1,905, resulting in a response rate of 35%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger. Post-stratification was done by gender and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion.

Margin of Error

With a sample size of 674, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ± 4 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 and older with addresses in the county. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than ± 4 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults who were asked if their high blood pressure was under control).

What do the Percentages Mean?

In 2019, the Census Bureau estimated 82,198 residents lived in Fond du Lac County. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 820 adults. So, when 13% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 10,660 residents $\pm 3,280$ individuals. Therefore, from 7,380 to 13,940 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2019, the Census Bureau estimated 42,604 occupied housing units in Fond du Lac County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2019 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 430 households.

Definitions

Certain variables were recoded for better analysis and are listed below.

Marital status: Married respondents were classified as those who reported being married and those who reported to being a member of an unmarried couple. All others were classified as not married.

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. From 2008 to 2017, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001. In 2020, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$50,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$50,001 to \$75,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$75,001.

Physical activity: The 2008 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a usual week.

Overweight status: Calculated using the CDC's Body Mass Index (BMI) of kilograms/meter². A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is overweight and 30.0 or more is obese. In this report "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Binge drinking: Currently, the CDC defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2008, the Community Health Survey definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender. In all other years, the definition was four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males.

Current smoker: Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette at least some days.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the county.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2020 (Q56, Q57, Q63, Q64 & Q67)^{①,②}

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	51
Nonbinary/Other/Not Sure	2
Age	
18 to 34	27%
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	16
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	29%
Some Post High School	39
College Graduate	32
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	42
Not Sure/No Answer	12
Married	61%

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution. ^②Race and ethnicity breakdowns had too few cases for statistical reliability in crosstabulations (Q61 & Q62).

How to Read the Report

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults in 2008 reporting an eye exam in the past year (52%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2020 (56%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found “statistically significant” and “not statistically significant” are both important for stakeholders to better understand county residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data cannot be broken down for race

and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as state and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Report Setup

- 1) Executive Summary—The Executive Summary includes a trend data table for the analyzed survey questions and comparisons to the most recent state percentages, national percentages and Healthy People 2020 goals, wherever possible. Also included is a summary of the key findings for each topic.
- 2) Key Findings—The Key Findings are broken down by:
 - a. Main Topics—overarching topics such as Rating Their Own Health, Health Care Coverage and Health Care Needed. Each main topic starts on a new page and is in **bold** in the report.
 - b. Key Findings—The first paragraph summarizes 2020 demographic findings of survey questions included in the main topic. The second paragraph, in *italics*, indicates if the 2020 percentages statistically changed over time.
 - c. Sub-Topics—Applicable survey questions are analyzed within each main topic and are listed in **bold**. For example, “Personally Not Covered Currently” and “Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year” are sub-topics within Health Care Coverage.
 - i. Recommendations and/or Healthy People 2020 goals—*italicized* statements immediately after the sub-topic title, where possible.
 - ii. Data Comparisons—National and Wisconsin percentages are *italicized*, when available.
 - iii. 2020 Findings
 1. First bullet—lists the percentages for sub-topic survey question response categories. Occasionally, a figure is included to visually see the breakdown. Open bullets are used when there is a skip pattern or filter in the questionnaire and fewer respondents were asked the survey question.
 2. Remaining bullets—a bullet is written for each demographic variable that is significant in 2020. It compares the highest and lowest percentages. The order of bullets is gender, age, education, household income and marital status. Overweight status, physical activity and smoking status are included for some analysis. Household income, marital status and presence of children are the demographic variables used for household-level questions since respondent-level variables cannot be used. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 - iv. 2008 (First Year) to 2020 Year Comparisons
 1. First bullet—This bullet statistically compares the 2008 percent (or first year of data collection) to the 2020 percent to determine if it has remained the same, increased or decreased. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 2. Remaining bullets—Each remaining bullet first indicates if the demographic variable was significant in 2008 and/or 2020. Secondly, the bullet includes if there were any changes within the demographic categories from 2008 to 2020. A bullet is omitted if there is no statistical significance in both cases. Open bullets are used to indicate fewer respondents.
 - v. 2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons—same format as the 2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons, but compares 2017 to 2020 percentages instead.
 - vi. Sub-Topic Table—Percentages, whether statistically significant or not, are listed for each survey question analyzed and broken down by demographic variables to determine the bullets for “2020 Findings,” “2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons” and “2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons.” Statistically significant demographic differences within years are indicated by ¹, ², ³, ⁴ and/or ⁵ depending upon the number of years data is available. Statistically significant differences between years are indicated by ^a and/or ^b depending on the number of years of data. The table includes the survey question number in the title.
 - vii. Trend Figure—after all survey questions within the main topic are analyzed, a trend graph containing the sub-topics is included. The prevalence of the analyzed percent is the y-axis (vertical line) and the survey years is the x-axis (horizontal line).
 - 3) Appendix A—The survey questionnaire listing each question and the percent breakdowns are included.

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

Executive Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Fond du Lac County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Rating Their Own Health	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Excellent/Very Good	63%	54%	49%	48%	50%	50%
Good	25%	34%	33%	39%	34%	32%
Fair or Poor	13%	12%	18%	13%	16%	18%
Health Care Coverage	Fond du Lac				WI	US
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Not Covered						
Personally (Currently, 18 Years Old and Older) [HP2020 Goal: 0%]	7%	4%	3%	4%	9%	11%
Personally (Currently, 18 to 64 Years Old) [HP2020 Goal: 0%]	9%	4%	4%	5%	11%	14%
Household Member (Past Year)	14%	8%	13%	8%	NA	NA
Household Member Did Not Receive Care Needed in Past Year	Fond du Lac				WI	US
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to Cost	--	--	17%	23%	11%	12%
Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost [HP2020 Goal: 3%]	--	--	8%	11%	NA	NA
Unmet Need/Care						
Medical Care [HP2020 Goal: 4%]*	--	6%	9%	12%	NA	NA
Dental Care [HP2020 Goal: 5%]*	--	13%	19%	24%	NA	NA
Mental Health Care*	--	3%	9%	7%	NA	NA
Unmet Care Overall*,**	12%	18%	26%	27%	NA	NA
Health Care Services	Fond du Lac				WI	US
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Have a Primary Care Physician [HP2020 Goal: 84%]	--	--	86%	87%	82%	76%
Primary Health Care Services						
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner's Office	72%	71%	64%	70%	NA	NA
Urgent Care Center or Walk-in Care	12%	15%	23%	20%	NA	NA
Employee Clinic	--	--	3%	4%	NA	NA
Public Health Clinic	6%	4%	<1%	1%	NA	NA
Hospital Emergency Room	2%	2%	2%	<1%	NA	NA
No Usual Place	6%	6%	7%	3%	NA	NA
Advance Care Plan	36%	45%	40%	34%	NA	NA
COVID-19 Vaccination	Fond du Lac				WI	US
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>9/20</u>	<u>9/20</u>
If Vaccine Available Today...						
Definitely/Probably Get Vaccine	--	--	--	58%	NA	49%
Definitely/Probably <u>Not</u> Get Vaccine	--	--	--	26%	NA	51%
Not Sure	--	--	--	16%	NA	NA
Mobility in Past Year (60 and Older)	Fond du Lac				WI	US
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Fallen and Injured Themselves at Home	--	14%	14%	12%	NA	NA
Sun Safety	Fond du Lac					
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Use Sunscreen with SPF of 15+ When Outside 1 Hour or More						
Never/Rarely	--	--	50%	38%	NA	NA
Always/Most of Time	--	--	35%	31%	NA	NA

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available.

*In 2017 and 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In previous years, the question was asked of respondents only.

**In 2008, written as one question. In 2014, 2017 and 2020, medical, dental and mental health care was broken down into three separate questions.

	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Routine Procedures	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Routine Checkup (2 Years Ago or Less)	84%	85%	88%	84%	87%	89%
Cholesterol Test (4 Years Ago or Less) [HP2020 Goal: 82%]	80%	76%	75%	86%	84%	87%
Dental Checkup (Past Year) [HP2020 Goal: 49%]	68%	69%	69%	64%	71% ¹	68% ¹
Eye Exam (Past Year)	52%	51%	57%	56%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Health Conditions in Past 3 Years	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
High Blood Pressure	29%	31%	26%	29%	NA	NA
Mental Health Condition	11%	17%	20%	22%	NA	NA
High Blood Cholesterol	21%	26%	27%	22%	NA	NA
Heart Disease/Condition	8%	11%	9%	10%	NA	NA
Diabetes	7%	7%	7%	9%	NA	NA
Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	7%	7%	10%	10%
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
High Blood Pressure	--	94%	90%	86%	NA	NA
Mental Health Condition	--	100%	96%	79%	NA	NA
High Blood Cholesterol	--	92%	90%	84%	NA	NA
Heart Disease/Condition	--	86%	91%	72%	NA	NA
Diabetes	--	93%	92%	95%	NA	NA
Asthma (Current)	--	97%	100%	87%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Physical Activity in Usual Week	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>
Moderate Physical Activity (5 Times/30 Min)	46%	41%	43%	43%	NA	NA
Vigorous Physical Activity (3 Times/20 Min)	26%	33%	32%	33%	NA	NA
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity	52%	55%	54%	52%	53%	51%
Muscle Strengthening Activity (3 Days or More)	--	--	29%	25%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Body Weight	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Overweight Status						
At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0+) [HP2020 Goal: 66%]	62%	69%	73%	75%	70%	67%
Obese (BMI 30.0+) [HP2020 Goal: 31%]	26%	34%	37%	41%	34%	32%
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Nutrition and Food Security	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>
Fruit Intake (2+ Servings/Average Day)	60%	61%	51%	52%	NA	NA
Vegetable Intake (3+ Servings/Average Day)	26%	32%	25%	23%	NA	NA
At Least 5 Fruit/Vegetables/Average Day	34%	43%	32%	26%	23%	23%
Often Read Food Label or Nutritional Information When Buying Food Product for First Time	--	--	--	39%	NA	NA
Household Went Hungry Because They Couldn't Afford Enough Food (Past Year)	--	--	6%	6%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>
Blood Stool Test (Within Past Year)	--	12%	22%	14%	7%	9%
Sigmoidoscopy (Within Past 5 Years)	17%	<1%	2%	14%	3%	2%
Colonoscopy (Within Past 10 Years)	57%	68%	76%	75%	71%	64%
One of the Screenings in Recommended Time Frame [HP2020 Goal: 71%]	61%	72%	82%	76%	75%	70%

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. ¹WI and US data for dental checkup is from 2018.

	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Women's Health Screenings	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>
Mammogram (50+; Within Past 2 Years)	86%	85%	77%	75%	78%	78%
Cervical Cancer Screening						
Pap Smear (18 – 65; Within Past 3 Years) [HP2020 Goal: 93%]	90%	87%	77%	79%	81%	80%
HPV Test (18 – 65; Within Past 5 Years)	--	63%	41%	69%	NA	NA
Cervical Screening in Recommended Time Frame (18-29: Pap Every 3 Years; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV Every 5 Years or Pap Only Every 3 Years)	--	94%	82%	83%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Cigarette Smokers	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current Smokers (Past Month) [HP2020 Goal: 12%]	27%	20%	20%	12%	15%	16%
Of Current Smokers...					<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit [HP2020 Goal Quit Smoking: 80%]	45%	62%	53%	40%	49%	56%
Saw a Health Care Professional in Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	63%	62%	75%	70%	NA	NA
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke	Fond du Lac				WI ¹	US
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>'14-15</u>	<u>'14-15</u>
Smoking Policy at Home						
Not Allowed Anywhere [HP2020 Goal: 87%]	74%	83%	88%	91%	84%	87%
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	14%	8%	4%	3%	NA	NA
Allowed Anywhere	3%	1%	2%	1%	NA	NA
No Rules Inside Home	9%	8%	7%	5%	NA	NA
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past 7 Days [HP2020 Goal Nonsmokers: 34%]	41%	18%	18%	9%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Electronic Vapers	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current Electronic Vapers (Past Month)	--	7%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Of Current Electronic Vapers...						
Quit Vaping 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	--	--	25%	19%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Exposure to Electronic Vapor	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Vaping Policy at Home						
Not Allowed Anywhere	--	--	72%	81%	NA	NA
Allowed in Some Places/At Some Times	--	--	1%	2%	NA	NA
Allowed Anywhere	--	--	1%	2%	NA	NA
No Rules Inside Home	--	--	23%	13%	NA	NA
Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Vapor in Past 7 Days	--	--	8%	6%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Smokeless Tobacco [HP2020 Goal: 0.2%]	--	9%	5%	5%	3%	4%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	--	6%	5%	3%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Alcohol Use in Past Month	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Drank Alcohol	72%	67%	68%	74%	65%	54%
Binge Drinking* [HP2020 Goal 5+ Drinks: 24%]	27%	28%	26%	37%	22%	17%

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available. ¹Midwest data.

*In 2008, binge drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks regardless of gender. Since 2014, binge drinking has been defined as 4 or more drinks for females and 5 or more drinks for males to account for metabolism differences.

	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Vehicle Safety in Past Month	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Driver/Passenger When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	4%	<1%	5%	NA	NA
Driver/Passenger When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products	--	--	--	2%	NA	NA
Texted/Emailed While Driving	--	--	23%	29%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Household Problems in Past Year Associated With...	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Alcohol	2%	5%	3%	6%	NA	NA
Marijuana	--	--	4%	2%	NA	NA
Gambling	--	--	1%	2%	NA	NA
Heroin, Prescription Drugs or Other Opioids	--	--	--	1%	NA	NA
Cocaine, Meth or Other Street Drugs	--	--	--	<1%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse in Past Year	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse [HP2020 Goal: 6%]	3%	2%	1%	2%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Firearm In/Around Home (All Households)	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>
Firearm in Household	44%	46%	--	44%	NA	42%
Loaded Firearm in Household	3%	5%	--	8%	NA	18%
Loaded Firearm also Unlocked	2%	2%	--	6%	NA	12% ¹
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Mental Health	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Self-Harm (Past Year)	--	--	--	2%	NA	NA
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always/Nearly Always (Past Month)	4%	3%	6%	7%	NA	NA
Considered Suicide (Past Year)	5%	3%	5%	7%	NA	NA
Attempted Suicide (Past Year)	--	--	--	3%	NA	NA
Consider Someone Seeing Therapist/Psychiatrist as Strength	--	--	--	91%	NA	NA
Consider Someone Taking Medication to Treat Mental Health Condition as Strength	--	--	--	91%	NA	NA
	Fond du Lac				WI	US
Personal Safety Issues in Past Year	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>
Someone Physically Hurt You	--	--	--	3%	NA	NA
Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will	--	--	--	0%	NA	NA
Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You	--	--	--	7%	NA	NA
At Least One of the Safety Issues	--	--	--	8%	NA	NA

--Not asked. NA-WI and/or US data not available.

¹U.S. question asked: "Is there a gun that is both loaded and easily accessible to you all of the time, most of the time or only some of the time or never". "All of the time" was included in the percent.

Top County Health Issues	Fond du Lac				WI	US
	2008	2014	2017	2020	2019	2019
Illegal Drug Use	--	--	50%	40%	NA	NA
Coronavirus/COVID-19	--	--	--	36%	NA	NA
Affordable Health Care	--	--	8%	27%	NA	NA
Violence or Crime	--	--	3%	25%	NA	NA
Mental Health or Depression	--	--	18%	24%	NA	NA
Overweight or Obesity	--	--	20%	24%	NA	NA
Alcohol Use or Abuse	--	--	15%	14%	NA	NA
Access to Health Care	--	--	17%	10%	NA	NA
Access to Affordable Healthy Food	--	--	4%	10%	NA	NA
Cancer	--	--	13%	10%	NA	NA
Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving	--	--	5%	9%	NA	NA
Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse	--	--	17%	7%	NA	NA
Chronic Diseases	--	--	17%	6%	NA	NA
Lack of Physical Activity	--	--	3%	6%	NA	NA
Aging/Aging Population	--	--	3%	5%	NA	NA
Tobacco Use	--	--	6%	3%	NA	NA

Rating Their Own Health

In 2020, 48% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 13% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.*

Health Care Coverage

In 2020, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or without children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

In 2020, 23% of respondents reported someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Overall, 27% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription*

costs in the past year. From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care, unmet dental care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2017 and 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Health Care Services

In 2020, 87% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 20% reported an urgent care center or walk-in care. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care as their primary health care. Thirty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was an urgent care center/walk-in care while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Routine Procedures

In 2020, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 86% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 56% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

COVID-19 Vaccination

In 2020, 58% reported if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 was available today they definitely/probably would get the vaccine while 26% of respondents reported they definitely/probably would not get the vaccine. Respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report they definitely/probably would get the vaccine.

Mobility

In 2020, 12% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions

In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), a mental health condition (22%) or high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents 65 and older, with a high

school education or less or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Ten percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported current asthma; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 90% reported one condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (diabetes). Between 80% and 89% of respondents reported three conditions were controlled (high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or current asthma). Between 70% and 79% of respondents reported the two remaining conditions were controlled (heart disease/condition or mental health condition). *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Sun Safety

In 2020, 31% of respondents reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day while 38% reported rarely or never. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.*

Physical Health

In 2020, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Thirty-three percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 52% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male or not overweight were more likely to report this. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands three or more days in a usual week; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or less or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for at least 30 minutes, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a usual week.*

In 2020, 75% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 41% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Nutrition and Food Insecurity

In 2020, 52% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at

least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported when they buy a food product for the first time, they often read the food label or nutrition information; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or without children in the household were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.*

Women's Health Screenings

In 2020, 75% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; respondents with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 2020, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 75% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 76% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. Married respondents were more likely to meet the colorectal cancer screening recommendation. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Tobacco Use

In 2020, 12% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Forty percent of current smokers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. Seventy percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current*

tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

In 2020, 91% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

In 2020, 5% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of current vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. *From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit.*

In 2020, 81% of respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.*

In 2020, 5% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 3% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. *From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.*

Alcohol Use

In 2020, 74% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Vehicle Safety

In 2020, 5% of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or

unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported in the past month they texted or emailed while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving in the past month. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they texted or emailed while driving at least once in the past month.*

Household Problems

In 2020, 6% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with gambling in the past year while 1% reported a household problem with heroin, prescription drugs or other opioids. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with gambling.*

Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse

In 2020, 2% of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household took prescription medication like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Firearm In/Around Home

In 2020, 44% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Of all households, 8% had a loaded firearm. Six percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked, as well as from 2014 to 2020.*

Mental Health

In 2020, 2% of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they attempted suicide in the past year, respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone seeing a therapist or psychiatrist as a sign of strength because they are dealing more openly with problems that they may have; female respondents were more likely to report this. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their

control. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or without a mental health condition were more likely to report someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength. *From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.*

Personal Safety Issues

In 2020, 3% of respondents reported someone physically hurt them in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported someone verbally or emotionally abused them in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these three situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents who reported at least one situation in the past year reported they used health care or community resources.

Top County Health Issues

In 2020, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were illegal drug use (40%), coronavirus/COVID-19 (36%) or affordable health care (27%). Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report affordable health care. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported overweight/obesity as a top health issue; respondents who were male, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported access to health care; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents were more likely to report driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving; married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported aging or the aging population as a top health issue; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported tobacco use; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, chronic diseases or tobacco use as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported affordable health care, violence/crime, mental health/depression, access to affordable healthy food, driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving or lack of physical activity as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, alcohol use/abuse, cancer or aging/aging population as one of the top health issues in the county.*

Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 48% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 13% reported fair or poor. Respondents with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were overweight or inactive were more likely to report fair or poor health.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.

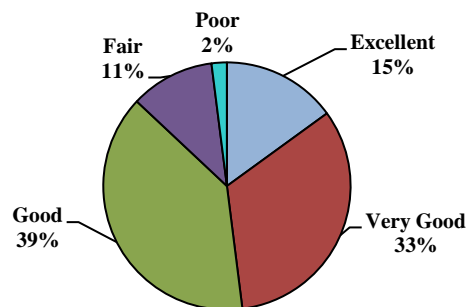
Rating Their Own Health

In 2019, 50% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good, 34% reported good while 16% reported fair or poor. Fifty percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 32% reported good and 18% reported fair or poor (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 2)

- Forty-eight percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent or very good. A total of 13% reported their health was fair (11%) or poor (2%).

Figure 1. Rating Their Own Health for 2020 (Q15)



- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 15% of those with some post high school education reported their health was fair or poor compared to 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 9% of those in top 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (8%).
- Twenty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 16% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 8% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 2)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2017 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q15)^⓪

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^b	13%	12%	18%	13%
Gender				
Male	9	12	14	12
Female ^b	15	11	21	11
Age ²				
18 to 34 ^b	8	4	17	8
35 to 44	14	6	8	10
45 to 54	9	11	16	12
55 to 64	20	17	27	16
65 and Older	17	25	21	18
Education ^{1,4}				
High School or Less	15	14	16	17
Some Post High School	15	13	18	15
College Graduate ^b	5	8	18	6
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	20	25	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	12	11	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	2	13	9
Marital Status				
Married	10	12	17	11
Not Married	15	12	18	14
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight ^b	9	7	16	8
Overweight	15	14	18	14
Physical Activity ^{1,2,3,4}				
Inactive	36	54	45	28
Insufficient	10	7	15	16
Recommended ^b	9	9	14	8
Smoking Status				
Nonsmoker	12	12	17	12
Smoker	15	10	22	12

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

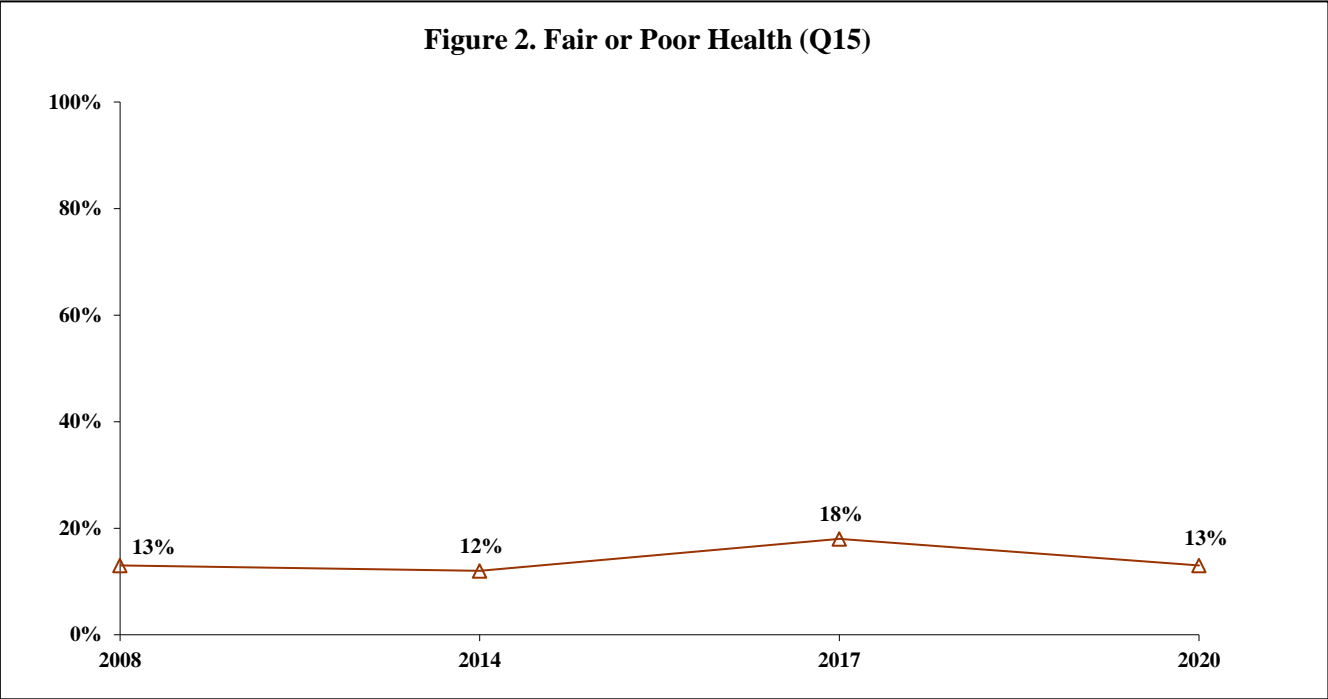
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Rating Their Own Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease.



Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 3 & 4)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or without children in the household were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

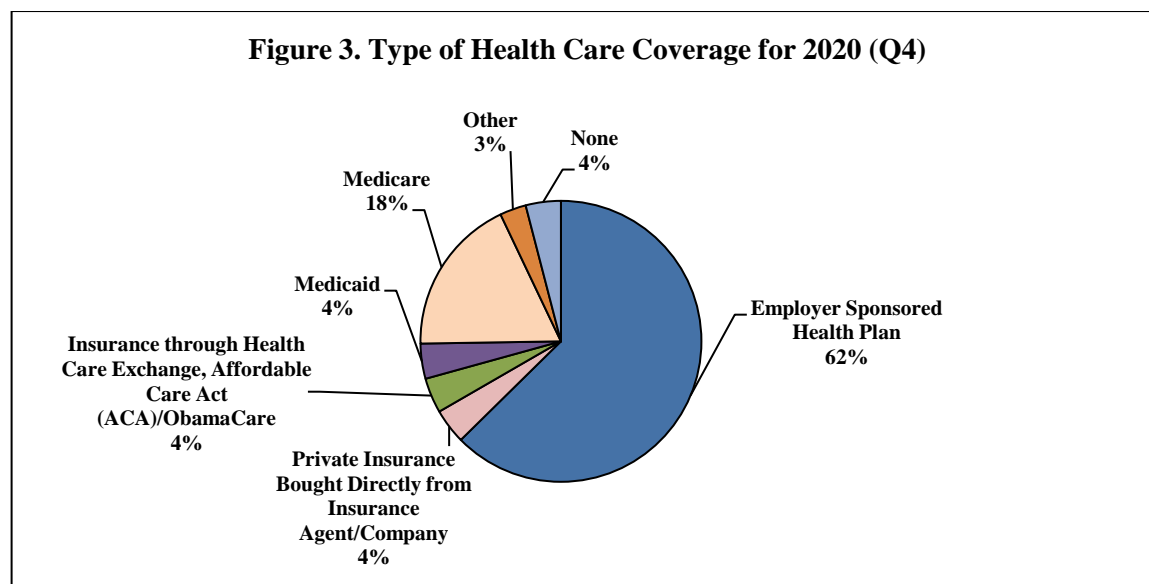
Personally Not Covered Currently

The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2019, 9% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Eleven percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Eleven percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 14% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 3)

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-two percent reported employer sponsored health plan. Four percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company while 4% reported insurance bought through the health care exchange, sometimes called the Affordable Care Act (ACA)/ObamaCare. Four percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 18% reported Medicare.



- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance (7%) compared to female respondents (2%).

- Eleven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to less than one percent of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to 4% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to 3% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Ten percent of unmarried respondents reported they were not covered currently by health insurance compared to less than one percent of married respondents.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they were not currently covered by health insurance.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance.
- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered currently by health insurance.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 3)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were not covered currently by health insurance in 2017.

Table 3. Personally No Current Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q4)^①

	2008	2014	2017 ^②	2020
TOTAL				
All Respondents ^a	7%	4%	3%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old ^a	9	4	4	5
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male	9	0	--	7
Female ^a	6	7	--	2
Age ^{1,2,4}				
18 to 34	16	13	--	11
35 to 44	6	0	--	5
45 to 54	3	0	--	2
55 to 64 ^a	4	0	--	0
65 and Older	0	0	--	<1
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less ^a	12	7	--	1
Some Post High School	6	2	--	7
College Graduate	<1	0	--	4
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	6	--	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	0	--	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	0	--	3
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married	<1	3	--	<1
Not Married	15	3	--	10

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Someone in Household Not Covered in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 4)

- Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past year.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to married respondents (14% and 4%, respectively).

- Ten percent of respondents without children in the household reported someone in their household was not covered in the past year compared to 4% of respondents with children in the household.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2008, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 4)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.
- In 2017, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past year.

Table 4. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q5)^⓪

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	14%	8%	13%	8%
Household Income ^{1,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	23	11	29	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	6	6	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4	5	4
Marital Status ^{1,4}				
Married ^b	6	7	11	4
Not Married ^a	22	10	16	14
Children in Household ^{2,4}				
Yes ^{a,b}	10	13	16	4
No ^a	16	6	11	10

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

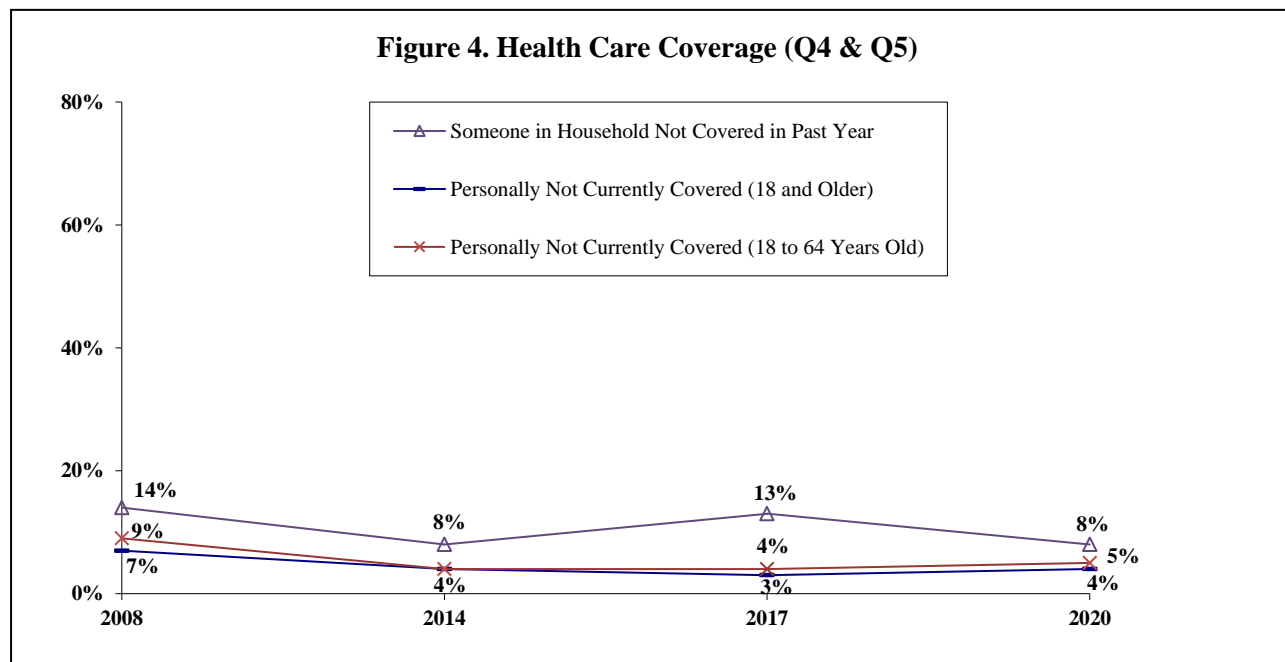
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older or 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 5 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 23% of respondents reported someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past year. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Overall, 27% of respondents reported someone in their household did not receive the health care needed in the past year; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care, unmet dental care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2017 and 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.

Financial Burden of Medical Care in Past Year

In 2019, 11% of Wisconsin respondents and 12% of U.S. respondents reported in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 5)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 5)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- In 2017, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone delayed or did not seek medical care. In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone delayed or did not seek medical care in the past year.

Table 5. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q6A)[®]

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	17%	23%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18	25
Marital Status		
Married	18	25
Not Married	15	20
Children in Household ¹		
Yes	25	22
No ^a	9	23

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Financial Burden of Prescription Medication in Past Year

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-6.4)

2020 Findings (Table 6)

- Eleven percent of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year compared to 12% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 6)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household had not taken their medication due to prescription costs.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year.

Table 6. Prescription Medication Not Taken Due to Cost in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q6B)[®]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	8%	11%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	3	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	12
Marital Status		
Married	9	12
Not Married	8	10
Children in Household		
Yes	7	12
No	8	10

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Medical Care in Past Year

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-6.2)

2020 Findings (Table 7)

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the medical care needed in the past year compared to 10% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Of the 12% of respondents who reported an unmet medical care need in the household (n=77)...

- Of the 77 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 52% reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 44% reported co-payments too high. Thirty-six percent reported insurance did not cover it while 32% reported no insurance.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

In 2014, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed, with a noted increase since 2014. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2014 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2014 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting someone did not receive the medical care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 7)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.
- In 2017 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 7. Unmet Medical Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q7)^{①,②}

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	6%	9%	12%
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	9	13	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	9	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	6	10
Marital Status			
Married	7	8	11
Not Married ^a	4	10	13
Children in Household			
Yes	9	11	10
No ^{a,b}	5	6	13

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②In 2017 and 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In 2014, it was asked of respondents only.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Dental Care in Past Year

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 5%. (Objective AHS-6.3)

2020 Findings (Table 8)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the dental care needed in the past year compared to 18% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 13% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Of the 24% of respondents who reported an unmet dental care need in the household (n=156)...

- Of the 156 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 40% reported no insurance as the reason for the unmet need while 38% reported the inability to pay. Thirty-three percent reported insurance did not cover it.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

In 2014, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2014 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2014 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2014, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 8)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2017 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Dental Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q9)^{①,②}

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	13%	19%	24%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	20	30	39
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	16	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	14	18
Marital Status ²			
Married ^{a,b}	11	13	21
Not Married ^a	14	26	27
Children in Household ¹			
Yes	22	22	20
No ^{a,b}	7	16	25

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②In 2017 and 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In 2014, it was asked of respondents only.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 9)

- Seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed.
- Thirteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in the past year compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the mid 20 percent household income bracket.

Of the 7% of respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need in the household (n=49)...

- Of the 49 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 61% reported the inability to pay as the reason for the unmet need while 35% reported unable to get appointment. Thirty-one percent reported no insurance.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

In 2014, the question was asked of respondents only. In 2020, the question was asked about any household member.

- From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in their household did not receive the mental health care needed in 2014.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 9)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone did not receive the mental health care needed.
- In 2017, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable.

Table 9. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q11)^{①,②}

	2014 ^③	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	3%	9%	7%
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	15	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	7	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	7	6
Marital Status ²			
Married ^b	--	3	7
Not Married ^b	--	16	8
Children in Household ²			
Yes	--	13	9
No	--	6	7

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②In 2017 and 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In 2014, it was asked of respondents only.

^③Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Unmet Care Overall in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 10)

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the medical, dental or mental health care needed.

- Forty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household did not receive the care needed in the past year compared to 23% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

In 2008, respondents were asked whether they received the medical, dental or mental health care needed in the past year in one question. In 2020, respondents were asked this in three separate questions at the household level.

- From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive care needed.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.
- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.
- In 2008 and 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 10)

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past year someone in the household did not receive the care needed.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past year someone did not receive the care needed. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.
- In 2017, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report someone did not receive the care needed. In 2020, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting in the past year someone did not receive the care needed.

Table 10. Unmet Care Overall in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member) (Q7, Q9 & Q11)^{①,②,③}

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	12%	18%	26%	27%
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	24	39	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	16	17	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	10	23	23
Marital Status ³				
Married ^{a,b}	9	17	15	25
Not Married ^a	16	18	38	30
Children in Household ^{2,3}				
Yes ^a	14	30	32	24
No ^{a,b}	12	11	21	29

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②In 2008, written as one question. In 2014, 2017 and 2020, medical, dental and mental health care was broken down into three separate questions at the household level.

③In 2017 and 2020, the question was asked about any household member. In 2008 and 2014, it was asked of respondents only.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

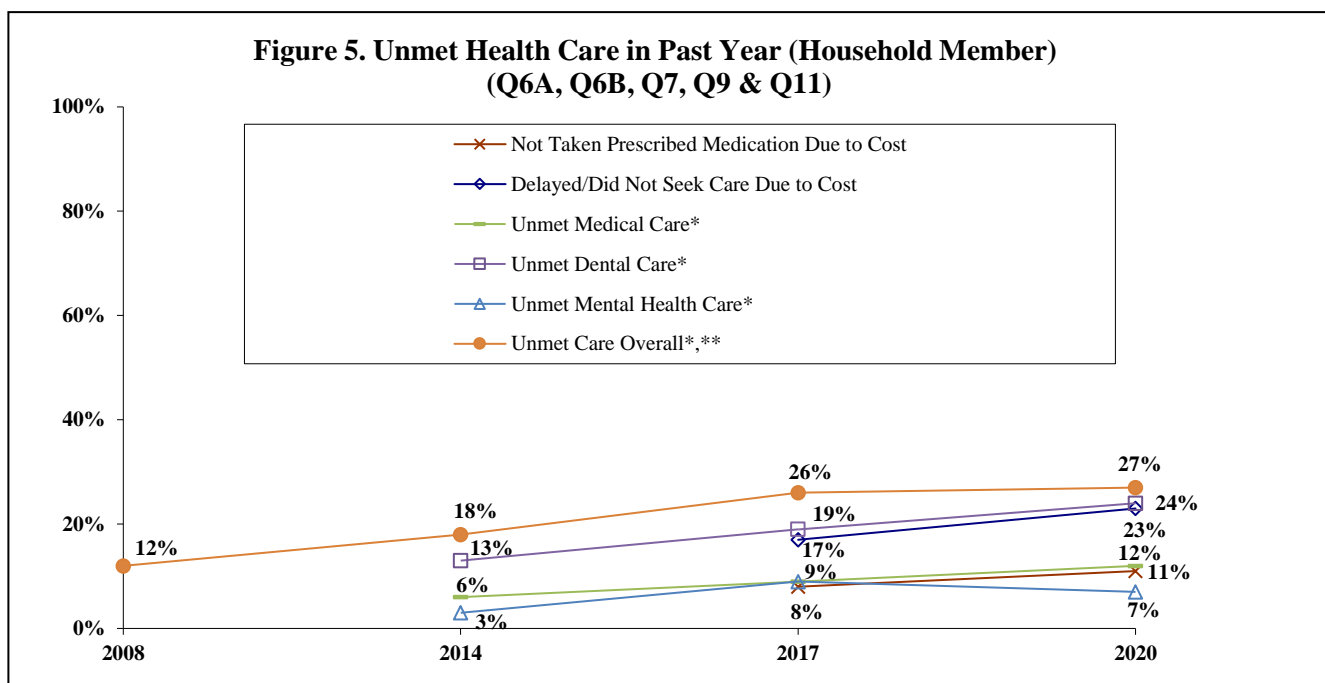
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported in the past year someone in their household delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care. From 2017 to 2020, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past year. From 2014 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported unmet medical care, unmet dental care or unmet mental health care for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet health care need for a household member in the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. Please note: in 2017 and 2020, unmet medical, dental and mental health care need was asked of the household. In prior years, it was asked of the respondent only.



*In 2017 and 2020, the question was asked of any household member. In previous years, the question was asked of the respondent only.

**In 2008, written as one question. In 2014, 2017 and 2020, medical, dental and mental health care was broken down into three separate questions.

Health Care Services (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 14)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 87% of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy percent of respondents reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office while 20% reported an urgent care center or walk-in care. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary health care when they are sick. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care as their primary health care. Thirty-four percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health care services when they are sick was an urgent care center/walk-in care while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Primary Care Physician

The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons with a usual primary care provider is 84% (Objective AHS-3).

In 2019, 82% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 11)

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (91%) compared to male respondents (86%).
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 84% of those 35 to 44 years old or 71% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a primary care physician compared to 85% of those with a college education or 81% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Ninety-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 90% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a primary care physician compared to 78% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 80%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 11)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2017, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a primary care physician.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a primary care physician.

Table 11. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q13)[®]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	86%	87%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	83	86
Female	90	91
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	72	71
35 to 44	78	84
45 to 54	95	95
55 to 64	95	93
65 and Older	97	98
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	83	97
Some Post High School	84	81
College Graduate	91	85
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	78
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	93	90
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87	91
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	84	92
Not Married ^a	89	80

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¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Primary Health Care Services

2020 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Twenty percent reported urgent care center while 4% reported employee clinic. One percent of respondents reported public health clinic followed by less than one percent who reported hospital emergency room.

Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 12)

- Seventy percent of respondents reported they go to doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (77%) compared to male respondents (62%).
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 61% of those 35 to 44 years old or 55% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 68% of those with a college education or 60% of respondents with some post high school education.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 12)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 12. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q14)^o

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	72%	71%	64%	70%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	64	64	55	62
Female	79	78	73	77
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	63	54	57	55
35 to 44 ^b	64	75	40	61
45 to 54	75	69	77	72
55 to 64	87	83	70	77
65 and Older	83	87	79	88
Education ^{2,4}				
High School or Less ^{a,b}	70	66	58	83
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	75	64	71	60
College Graduate	71	86	64	68
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	70	66	57	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	80	66	74	68
Top 40 Percent Bracket	66	84	65	69
Marital Status ²				
Married	72	77	63	69
Not Married	71	63	66	70

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Urgent Care Center/Walk-in Care as Primary Health Care Service

2020 Findings (Table 13)

- Twenty percent of respondents reported they go to an urgent care center or walk-in care when they are sick.
- Male respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care (28%) compared to female respondents (13%).

- Thirty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported an urgent care center/walk-in care compared to 14% of those 45 to 54 years old or 7% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported an urgent care center/walk-in care compared to 23% of those with a college education or 8% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reporting an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an urgent care center/walk-in care.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 13)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place when they are sick was an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an urgent care center/walk-in care, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting an urgent care center/walk-in care.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an urgent care center/walk-in care.

Table 13. Urgent Care Center or Walk-in Care as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q14)^o

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	12%	15%	23%	20%
Gender ^{3,4}				
Male ^a	13	18	29	28
Female	11	12	17	13
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	17	20	35	34
35 to 44 ^a	11	14	34	28
45 to 54	18	26	17	14
55 to 64 ^a	2	8	15	16
65 and Older	5	3	10	7
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^b	13	14	28	8
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	7	21	11	28
College Graduate ^a	14	9	28	23
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	12	18	30	18
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	17	17	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	11	24	21
Marital Status				
Married ^a	13	14	25	20
Not Married ^a	11	16	21	21

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Advance Care Plan

2020 Findings (Table 14)

- Thirty-four percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Seventy-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 20% of those 45 to 54 years old or 5% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Forty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they had an advance care plan compared to 30% of those with a college education or 29% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Forty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 14)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report having an advance care plan.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

Table 14. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q18)^⓪

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	36%	45%	40%	34%
Gender ³				
Male ^b	36	46	47	31
Female	36	44	34	37
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	13	28	25	5
35 to 44 ^b	37	43	15	35
45 to 54 ^b	28	31	42	20
55 to 64	42	55	48	42
65 and Older	73	78	74	79
Education ^{1,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	22	39	53	45
Some Post High School ^a	47	48	35	29
College Graduate ^a	47	50	34	30
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	31	40	46	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	48	40	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	41	47	33	24
Marital Status ¹				
Married	42	44	39	34
Not Married	28	46	41	34

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

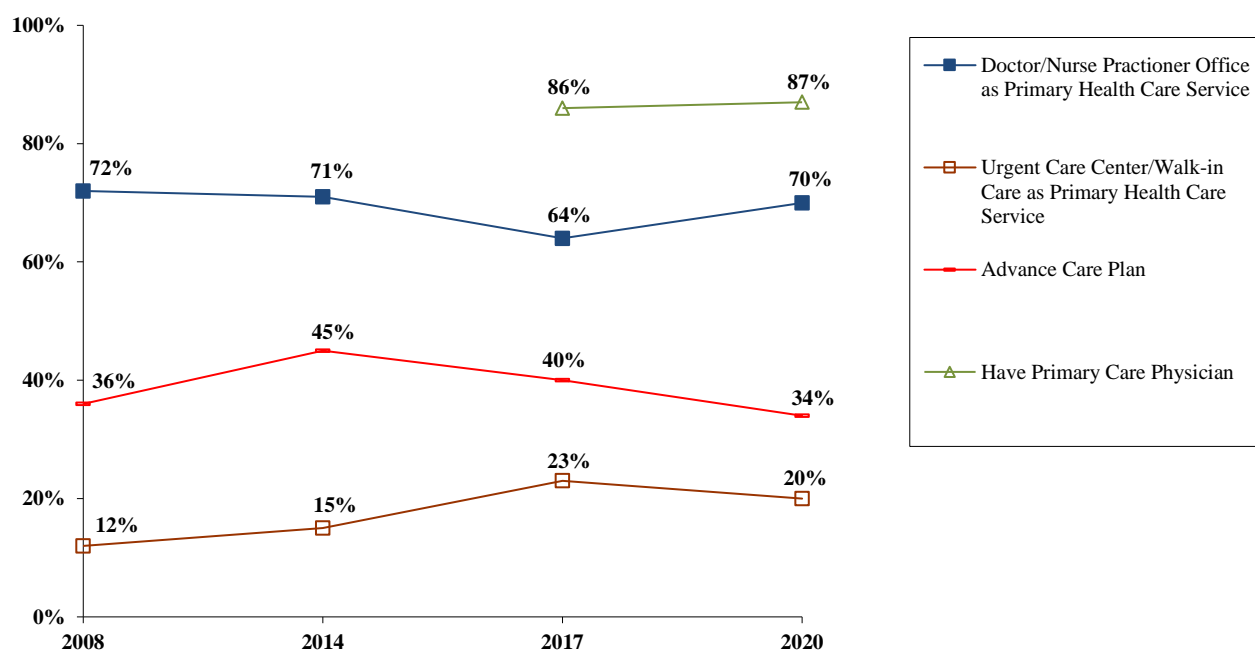
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Health Care Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they have a primary care physician. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was a doctor's/nurse practitioner's office, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their primary place for health services when they are sick was an urgent care center/walk-in care while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with an advance care plan, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Figure 6. Health Care Services (Q13, Q14 & Q18)



Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 15 - 18)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 84% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 86% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 56% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Routine Checkup in Past Two Years

In 2019, 76% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup and 11% reported past two years. In 2019, 78% of U.S. respondents reported past year and 11% reported past two years (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 15)

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (92%) compared to male respondents (77%).
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 77% of those 18 to 34 years old or 68% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 81% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 15)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

Table 15. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16A)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	84%	85%	88%	84%
Gender ^{1,2,4}				
Male ^b	79	79	87	77
Female	88	90	89	92
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	79	81	83	77
35 to 44 ^a	82	88	77	68
45 to 54	88	69	95	87
55 to 64	84	95	89	87
65 and Older ^a	87	95	96	98
Education ²				
High School or Less	85	88	84	86
Some Post High School	81	77	90	83
College Graduate ^b	85	88	90	83
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83	82	86	81
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	80	89	93	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	85	86	88	81
Marital Status ²				
Married	82	82	86	85
Not Married ^b	86	89	90	83

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less

The Healthy People 2020 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years is 82%. (Objective HDS-6)

In 2019, 84% of Wisconsin respondents and 87% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 16)

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Six percent reported five or more years ago while 7% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 86% of those 45 to 54 years old or 76% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 89% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 76% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (89% and 82%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 16)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 16. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16B)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	80%	76%	75%	86%
Gender ¹				
Male ^{a,b}	76	79	74	84
Female ^b	84	74	75	88
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	56	55	43	76
35 to 44 ^b	90	82	74	90
45 to 54	85	78	94	86
55 to 64	98	92	87	88
65 and Older ^b	91	87	88	97
Education ³				
High School or Less ^{a,b}	76	73	74	88
Some Post High School ^b	83	75	64	85
College Graduate	83	83	82	86
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	73	67	64	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	89	80	84	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	89	81	79	89
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married	86	80	84	89
Not Married ^{a,b}	73	71	63	82

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Dental Checkup in Past Year

Counseling patients to visit a dental care provider on a regular basis as well as floss, use fluoride properly, et cetera is recommended.¹

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for an oral health care system visit in the past 12 months is 49%.
(Objective OH-7)*

In 2018, 71% of Wisconsin respondents and 68% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 17)

- Sixty-four percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 16% had a visit in the past one to two years.

¹ “Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. Page 711.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (71%) compared to male respondents (54%).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 64% of those with some post high school education or 51% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 52%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 17)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 17. Dental Checkup in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16C)^o

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	68%	69%	69%	64%
Gender ⁴				
Male ^{a,b}	67	72	70	54
Female	69	67	68	71
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 34	59	55	55	60
35 to 44 ^b	69	78	86	62
45 to 54	78	73	75	70
55 to 64	73	78	69	58
65 and Older	66	68	69	66
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less	57	66	57	51
Some Post High School	70	64	71	64
College Graduate	82	78	79	73
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	59	60	57	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	73	79	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	77	75	73
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}				
Married	72	73	69	70
Not Married ^{a,b}	62	63	70	52

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Eye Exam in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 18)

- Fifty-six percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 22% reported one to two years ago.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 54% of those 45 to 54 years old or 42% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Seventy-four percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 56% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 45% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (60% and 50%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year, with a noted increase since 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 18)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents with high school education or less were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting an eye exam in the past year.

Table 18. Eye Exam in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q16D)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	52%	51%	57%	56%
Gender				
Male	51	49	57	53
Female	54	52	56	59
Age ^{2,3,4}				
18 to 34	50	39	61	55
35 to 44 ^b	52	51	42	57
45 to 54	58	63	44	54
55 to 64 ^b	42	39	61	42
65 and Older	57	68	72	69
Education ^{1,2,3}				
High School or Less ^b	43	40	66	51
Some Post High School	57	55	58	59
College Graduate	61	62	48	57
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	48	48	72	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	49	65	47	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket	53	51	53	56
Marital Status ^{2,3,4}				
Married ^{a,b}	51	57	50	60
Not Married ^b	54	41	65	50

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

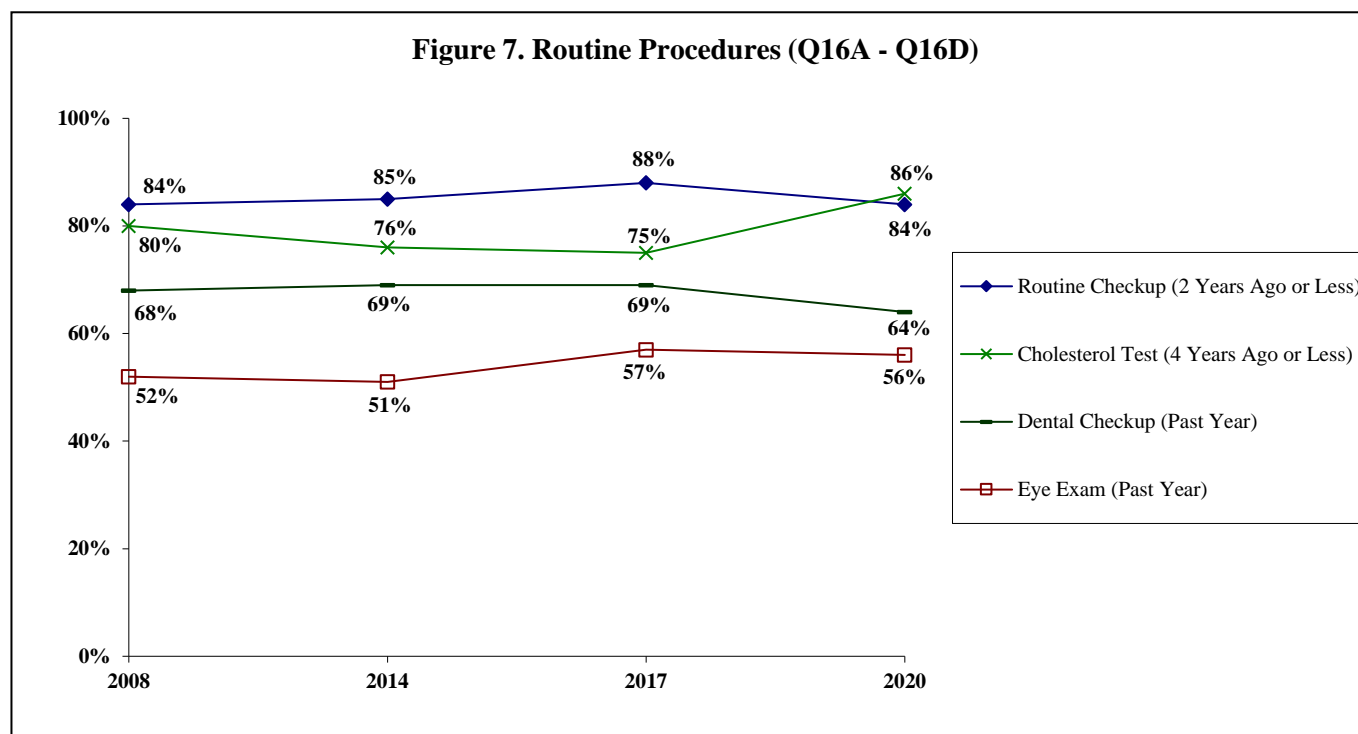
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



COVID-19 Vaccination (Table 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 58% reported if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 was available today they definitely/probably would get the vaccine while 26% of respondents reported they definitely/probably would not get the vaccine. Respondents who were male, 65 and older or with a college education were more likely to report they definitely/probably would get the vaccine.

In September 2020, 21% of U.S. respondents reported if a vaccine to prevent COVI-19 was available today, they would definitely get it while 30% reported probably. Twenty-five percent reported probably not and 24% reported definitely not (Pew Research Center, “U.S. Now Divided Over Whether To Get COVID-19 Vaccine”).

COVID-19 Vaccination

2020 Findings (Table 19)

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents reported if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 was available today they definitely/probably would get the vaccine while 26% reported they definitely/probably would not get the vaccine. Sixteen percent were not sure.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they definitely/probably would get the vaccine to prevent COVID-19 (62%) compared to female respondents (54%).
- Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older reported they definitely/probably would get the vaccine to prevent COVID-19 compared to 56% of those 45 to 54 years old or 47% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported they definitely/probably would get the vaccine to prevent COVID-19 compared to 61% of those with a high school education or less or 45% of respondents with some post high school education.

Table 19. COVID-19 Vaccination by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q19)[®]

	Definitely/Probably Get Vaccine	Definitely/Probably <u>Not</u> Get Vaccine	Not Sure
TOTAL	58%	26%	16%
Gender ¹			
Male	62	25	13
Female	54	26	20
Age ¹			
18 to 34	57	35	8
35 to 44	47	35	17
45 to 54	56	24	20
55 to 64	58	18	24
65 and Older	70	14	16
Education ¹			
High School or Less	61	16	23
Some Post High School	45	36	19
College Graduate	69	23	8
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	56	22	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67	22	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57	30	13
Marital Status			
Married	58	27	15
Not Married	56	25	19

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Mobility (Figure 8; Table 20)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 12% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home.

From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Fallen and Injured Themselves in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 20)

- Twelve percent of 173 respondents 60 and older reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting they have fallen and injured themselves at home in the past year.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home in 2014.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 20)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home in 2017.

Table 20. Fallen and Injured Themselves at Home in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 60 and Older) (Q17)^⓪

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	14%	14%	12%
Gender			
Male	--	--	9
Female	--	--	13
Education			
High School or Less	--	--	12
Some Post High School or More	--	--	11
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	14
Top 60 Percent Bracket	--	--	5
Marital Status			
Married	--	--	10
Not Married	--	--	13

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017

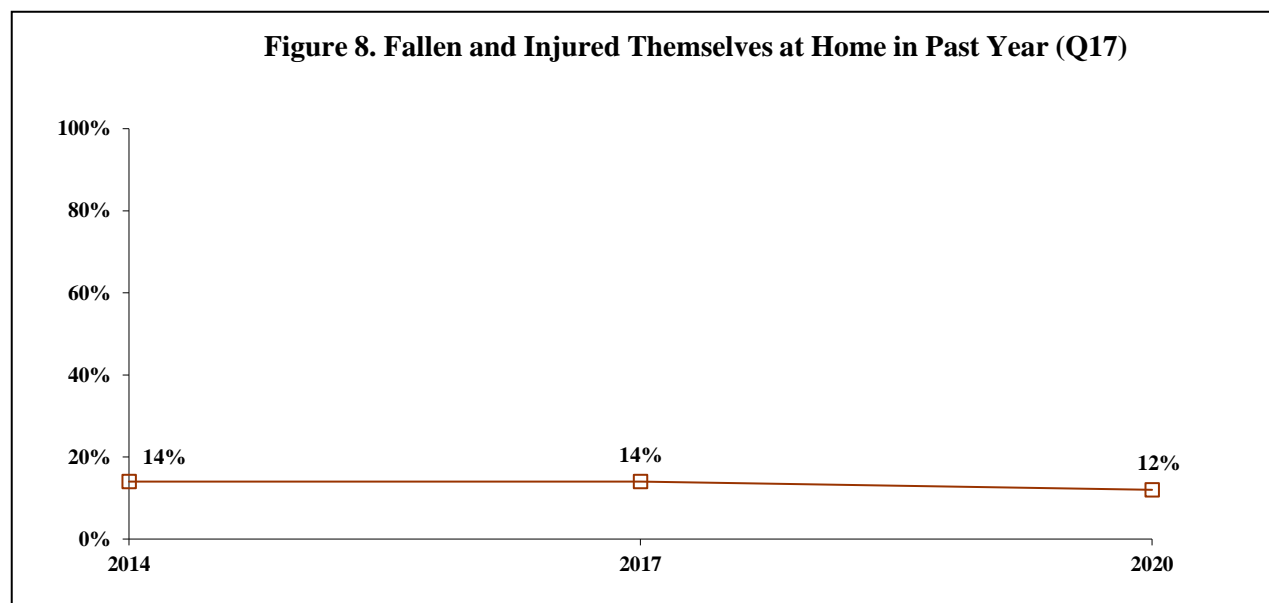
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Mobility Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 60 and older who reported in the past year they have fallen and injured themselves at home, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 21 - 26)

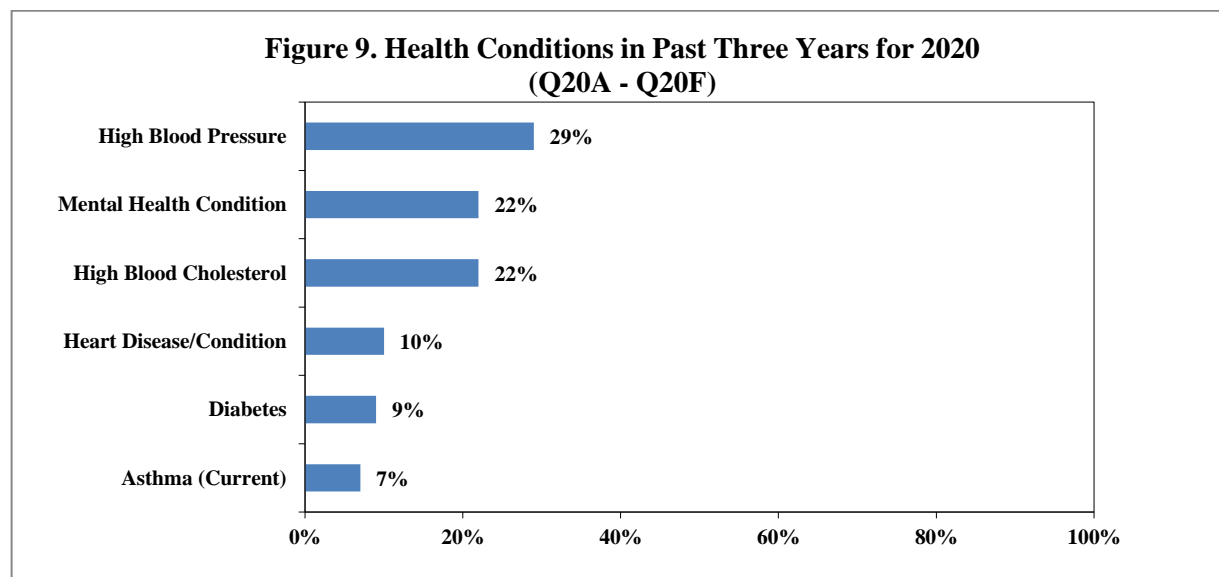
Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they were diagnosed with, or treated for, certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, out of six health conditions listed, the most often mentioned in the past three years was high blood pressure (29%), a mental health condition (22%) or high blood cholesterol (22%). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or who were overweight were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a college education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Ten percent reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease/condition in the past three years. Respondents 65 and older, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years; respondents who were 65 and older, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or overweight were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported current asthma; female respondents were more likely to report this. Of respondents who reported these health conditions, at least 90% reported one condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (diabetes). Between 80% and 89% of respondents reported three conditions were controlled (high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure or current asthma). Between 70% and 79% of respondents reported the two remaining conditions were controlled (heart disease/condition or mental health condition).

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

2020 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), a mental health condition (22%) or high blood cholesterol (22%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 21)

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (61%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (17%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (14%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 19% of respondents with a college education.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (34%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (15%).
 - Of the 172 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 86% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure.
- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 21)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (90% and 86%, respectively).
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2017, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20A)^o

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	29%	31%	26%	29%
Gender				
Male	27	32	24	28
Female	30	30	27	28
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	7	14	7	14
35 to 44 ^b	21	18	5	17
45 to 54 ^b	30	26	36	22
55 to 64	44	39	37	39
65 and Older	61	64	49	61
Education ^{1,4}				
High School or Less ^b	33	36	29	41
Some Post High School ^b	31	31	18	29
College Graduate ^b	19	24	28	19
Household Income ^{1,2}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	40	32	32	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	39	30	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	27	23	20	25
Marital Status				
Married	25	34	27	30
Not Married	33	26	24	27
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight ^b	16	13	7	15
Overweight	35	39	32	34
Physical Activity ^{2,3}				
Inactive	43	63	41	38
Insufficient ^b	30	30	19	31
Recommended	25	26	26	25
Smoking Status ^{2,3}				
Nonsmoker	30	35	28	30
Smoker	25	15	15	23

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 22)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (30%) compared to male respondents (12%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported a mental health condition compared to 15% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported a mental health condition compared to 25% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
 - Of the 133 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 79% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a mental health condition.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 22)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition who reported it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (96% and 79%, respectively).

- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 22. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20D)[®]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	11%	17%	20%	22%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male	7	13	15	12
Female ^a	13	20	23	30
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	9	18	21	39
35 to 44	18	20	28	19
45 to 54 ^a	8	19	20	21
55 to 64	13	18	15	15
65 and Older	5	10	14	8
Education ^{2,4}				
High School or Less	8	15	20	13
Some Post High School ^a	9	25	21	25
College Graduate ^{a,b}	16	10	18	28
Household Income ^{2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	12	20	29	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	9	7	6	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	19	18	19
Marital Status ³				
Married ^a	12	18	15	20
Not Married ^a	9	15	24	25

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 23)

- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 11% of those 18 to 34 years old or 10% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 28% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket reported high blood cholesterol compared to 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (26%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (12%).
- Thirty percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and 27% of those who were inactive reported high blood cholesterol compared to 16% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 133 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 84% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2008 to 2020 there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 23)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (90% and 84%, respectively).

- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2017 to 2020 there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2017 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2017, smokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of smokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 23. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20B)[®]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	21%	26%	27%	22%
Gender				
Male	19	29	26	24
Female	24	23	27	21
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	0	4	3	11
35 to 44	18	14	11	10
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	27	25	52	15
55 to 64	36	48	37	39
65 and Older	43	48	39	45
Education				
High School or Less	20	28	28	25
Some Post High School	26	21	21	24
College Graduate ^b	20	28	30	18
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	23	29	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	30	31	31
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	17	24	24	15
Marital Status ^{2,3}				
Married ^b	20	33	31	21
Not Married	24	16	22	24
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	14	8	17	12
Overweight	26	34	31	26
Physical Activity ^{1,2,4}				
Inactive	40	46	40	27
Insufficient ^a	20	30	26	30
Recommended ^b	19	19	25	16
Smoking Status ^{1,2,3}				
Nonsmoker	25	28	23	23
Smoker ^b	11	16	44	15

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 24)

- Ten percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 4% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 12% of those with some post high school education reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Fifteen percent of inactive respondents and 13% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
 - Of the 61 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 72% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2020, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting heart disease/condition.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 24)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (91% and 72%, respectively).
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2017, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2020, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

Table 24. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20C)[®]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	8%	11%	9%	10%
Gender ²				
Male	9	14	8	11
Female	6	7	9	8
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	0	3	2	7
35 to 44	1	3	0	0
45 to 54 ^b	11	6	14	4
55 to 64	11	17	13	13
65 and Older	21	27	17	25
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	7	12	10	13
Some Post High School	9	8	7	12
College Graduate ^b	6	11	9	3
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	14	9	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	7	13	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	8	6	6
Marital Status				
Married	9	10	10	10
Not Married	5	11	7	9
Overweight Status ²				
Not Overweight	6	2	5	9
Overweight	9	14	10	10
Physical Activity ^{1,2,3,4}				
Inactive	23	25	19	15
Insufficient ^a	5	7	12	13
Recommended	6	9	5	6
Smoking Status ²				
Nonsmoker	9	13	8	9
Smoker	5	3	10	13

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Diabetes in Past Three Years

2020 Findings (Table 25)

- Nine percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 6% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reported diabetes compared to 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (11%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (3%).
 - Of the 56 respondents who reported diabetes, 95% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years.
- In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008 and 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, physical activity was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting diabetes.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 25)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes in the past three years. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes who reported it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (92% and 95%, respectively).
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.
- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

Table 25. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20E)[®]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	7%	7%	7%	9%
Gender ²				
Male	7	10	7	10
Female	6	4	6	9
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	0	0	0	0
35 to 44	1	3	3	6
45 to 54 ^b	8	2	4	12
55 to 64	15	10	8	13
65 and Older	17	23	19	21
Education				
High School or Less ^{a,b}	6	7	5	12
Some Post High School	10	6	8	9
College Graduate	5	9	6	7
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	11	12
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	7	7	1	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	5	5	6
Marital Status				
Married	7	8	6	10
Not Married	6	6	7	8
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4}				
Not Overweight	1	2	3	3
Overweight	11	9	8	11
Physical Activity ^{1,2}				
Inactive	25	25	10	13
Insufficient	5	6	6	11
Recommended	4	6	6	7
Smoking Status ^{1,2}				
Nonsmoker	9	9	8	10
Smoker ^a	<1	1	3	6

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¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Current Asthma

In 2019, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 10% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 26)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (10%) compared to male respondents (5%).
 - Of the 47 respondents who reported current asthma, 87% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 26)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma who reported it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (100% and 87%, respectively).
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 26. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q20F)[Ⓢ]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	9%	10%	7%	7%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male	6	6	3	5
Female	12	13	10	10
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 34	9	5	5	5
35 to 44	13	18	0	5
45 to 54	7	14	12	11
55 to 64	13	3	7	8
65 and Older	4	9	10	9
Education				
High School or Less	11	8	5	6
Some Post High School	9	13	6	7
College Graduate	6	9	9	9
Household Income ^{1,2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	14	11	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	4	4	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	11	3	6
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married	5	9	4	7
Not Married	13	10	10	9

[Ⓢ]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

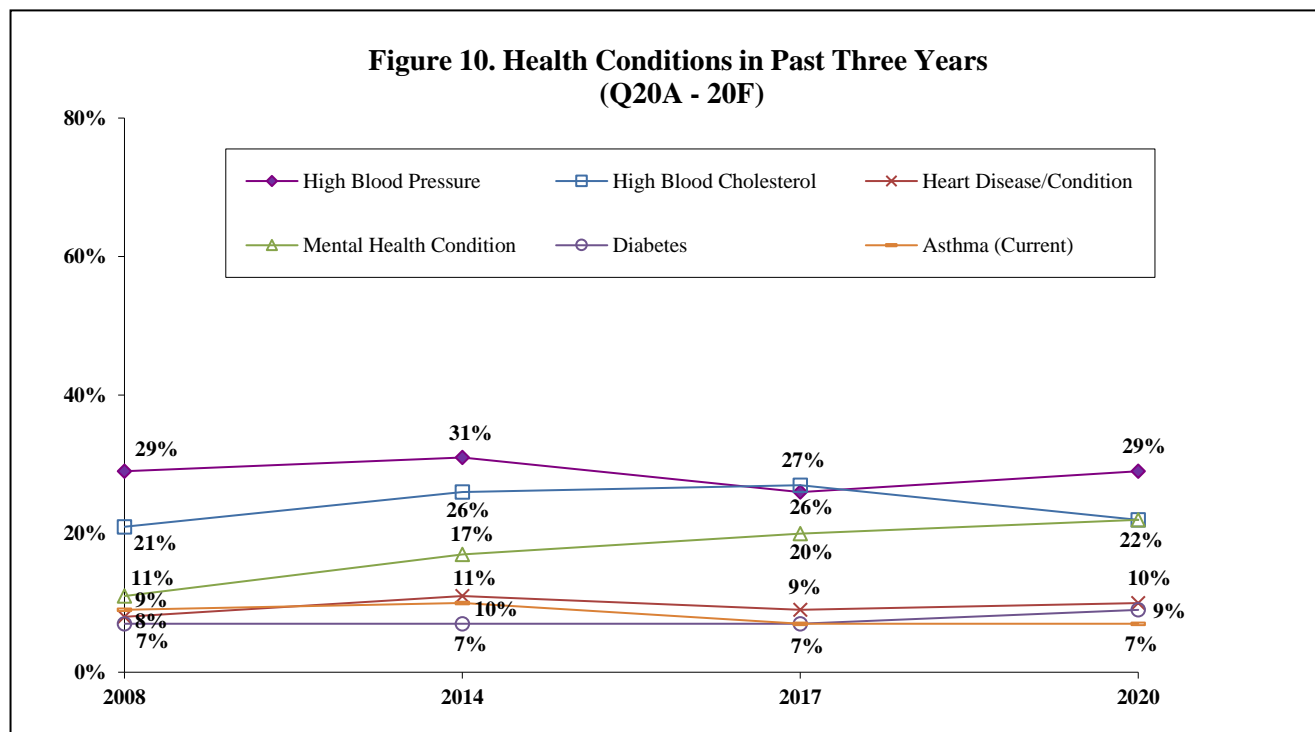
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.



Sun Safety (Figure 11; Table 27)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 31% of respondents reported they always/most of the time wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day while 38% reported rarely or never. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen.

From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.

Sunscreen When Outside for More Than One Hour

2020 Findings (Table 27)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they always wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day while 24% reported most of the time. Thirty percent reported sometimes while 38% reported rarely or never.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour (49%) compared to female respondents (29%).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour compared to 23% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Fifty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour compared to 35% of those with some post high school education or 28% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour compared to 40% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 27% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour compared to married respondents (46% and 34%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 27)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.

- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.

Table 27. Never/Rarely Wear Sunscreen of SPF 15 or Higher When Outside for at Least One Hour by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q21) ^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	50%	38%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	56	49
Female ^a	45	29
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	42	39
35 to 44 ^a	54	23
45 to 54	37	39
55 to 64 ^a	60	42
65 and Older ^a	64	48
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	60	54
Some Post High School ^a	60	35
College Graduate	34	28
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	69	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	38	27
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	49	34
Not Married	51	46

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

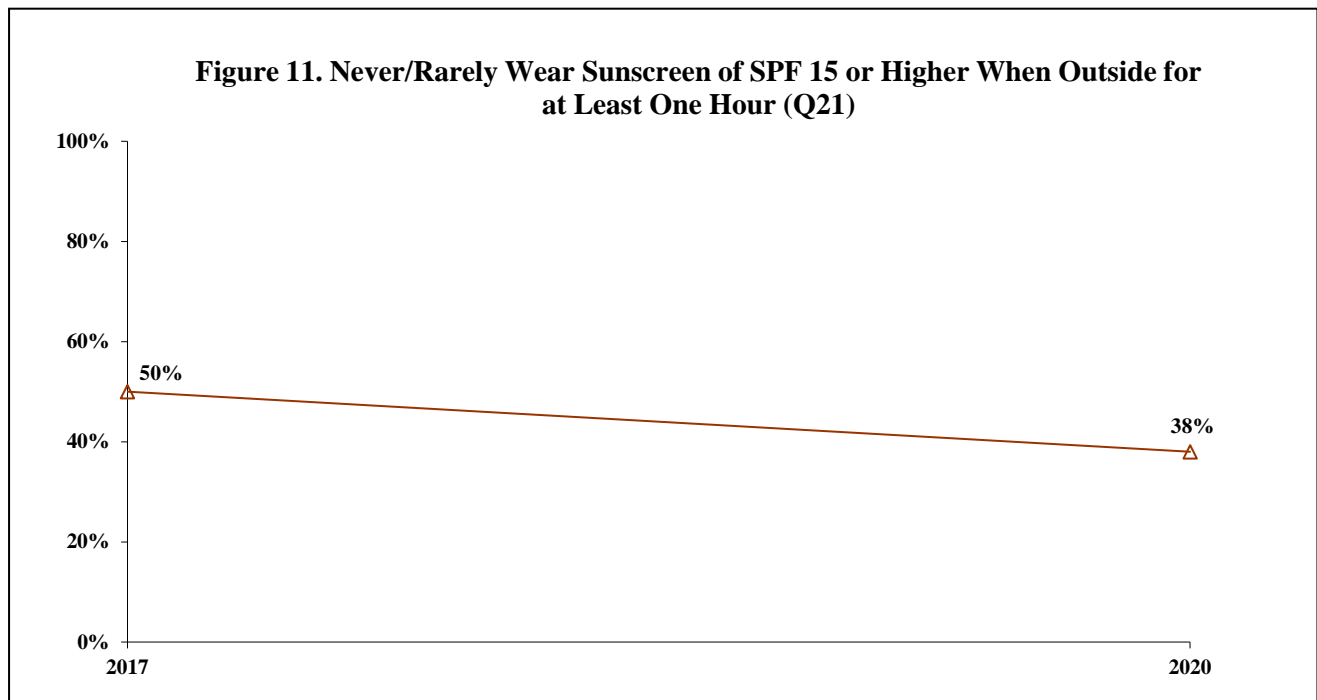
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Sun Safety Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they never/rarely wear sunscreen when outside for more than one hour.



Physical Activity (Figures 12 & 13; Tables 28 - 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 43% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for 30 minutes. Thirty-three percent of respondents did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 52% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male or not overweight were more likely to report this. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands three or more days in a usual week; respondents who were male, with some post high school education or less or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times in a usual week for at least 30 minutes, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a usual week.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.

In 2005, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 28)

- Forty-three percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times for 30 minutes or more in a usual week. Forty-seven percent did some moderate activity while 10% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (47%) compared to female respondents (39%).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (57%) compared to overweight respondents (39%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 28)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 28. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q26A)^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	46%	41%	43%	43%
Gender ⁴				
Male	51	45	47	47
Female	42	38	38	39
Age ^{1,2,3}				
18 to 34 ^b	54	52	32	47
35 to 44	39	51	34	44
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	53	30	66	35
55 to 64	43	33	39	47
65 and Older	36	37	44	41
Education ³				
High School or Less ^b	46	36	25	46
Some Post High School ^b	48	42	51	39
College Graduate	44	47	51	44
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	45	48	30	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	45	46	46	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket	50	33	50	43
Marital Status ³				
Married	45	39	48	42
Not Married	48	44	37	43
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4}				
Not Overweight ^b	54	49	41	57
Overweight	41	38	43	39

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.

In 2009, 31% of Wisconsin respondents and 29% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 29)

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times for 20 minutes or more in a usual week. Thirty-five percent did some vigorous physical activity while 32% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (39%) compared to female respondents (25%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 22% of those 45 to 54 years old or 21% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week compared to 33% of those with a high school education or less or 26% of respondents with a college education.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (43%) compared to overweight respondents (30%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommendation.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old meeting the recommendation.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommendation.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommendation.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 29)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous activity.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommendation.

- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommendation.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket meeting the recommendation.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 29. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q26B)^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	26%	33%	32%	33%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male	34	35	40	39
Female ^a	18	31	24	25
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	32	63	48	49
35 to 44 ^b	33	40	23	38
45 to 54 ^b	30	16	49	22
55 to 64 ^a	11	20	19	25
65 and Older ^b	13	14	10	21
Education ^{3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	23	31	24	33
Some Post High School ^a	24	33	30	38
College Graduate ^b	32	35	40	26
Household Income ^{1,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	21	35	21	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	14	34	24	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	34	44	36
Marital Status				
Married	26	31	29	33
Not Married	26	36	35	32
Overweight Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	37	46	40	43
Overweight ^a	18	27	29	30

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Usual Week

The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a usual week.

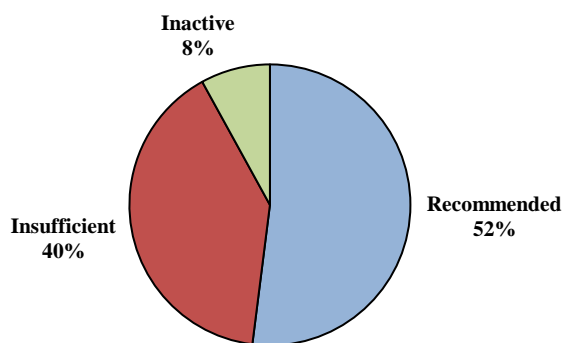
The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons reporting no moderate or vigorous activity is 33% (Objective PA-1).

In 2009, 53% of Wisconsin respondents and 51% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 30)

- Fifty-two percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 8% did no physical activity in a usual week.

Figure 12. Physical Activity/Usual Week for 2020 (Q26A & Q26B)*



*Recommended physical activity is moderate activity 5 times/30+ minutes in a week or vigorous activity 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (57%) compared to female respondents (46%).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity in a week (65%) compared to overweight respondents (48%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week.

- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2008 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 30)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a usual week.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2017, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 30. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q26A & Q26B)^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	52%	55%	54%	52%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	58	62	64	57
Female	46	49	45	46
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 34	58	75	61	57
35 to 44 ^b	48	65	37	56
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	59	38	70	43
55 to 64	45	46	47	52
65 and Older	44	44	47	49
Education ³				
High School or Less ^b	49	51	42	55
Some Post High School	54	55	58	54
College Graduate ^b	53	61	61	46
Household Income ^{2,3}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	49	61	39	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	59	51	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	58	47	66	48
Marital Status				
Married	51	53	55	51
Not Married	53	59	52	54
Overweight Status ^{1,2,4}				
Not Overweight	63	67	58	65
Overweight	45	50	53	48

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Muscle Strengthening Activity in Usual Week

2020 Findings (Table 31)

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles, such as yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands three or more days in a usual week.
- Male respondents were more likely to report exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week (30%) compared to female respondents (20%).

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents with some post high school education and 28% of those with a high school education or less reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week compared to 17% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week compared to 17% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 31)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a usual week.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week. In 2020, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week.
- In 2017, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week. In 2020, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting they exercised to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in a week.

Table 31. Three Days of Muscle Strengthening Activity in Usual Week by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q26C)[®]

	2017	2020
TOTAL	29%	25%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male	35	30
Female	24	20
Age ¹		
18 to 34	41	32
35 to 44	32	24
45 to 54	24	18
55 to 64	22	24
65 and Older	22	20
Education ²		
High School or Less	26	28
Some Post High School	28	29
College Graduate ^a	34	17
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	20	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	29
Marital Status		
Married	30	25
Not Married	28	24
Overweight Status ¹		
Not Overweight ^a	42	26
Overweight	24	24

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

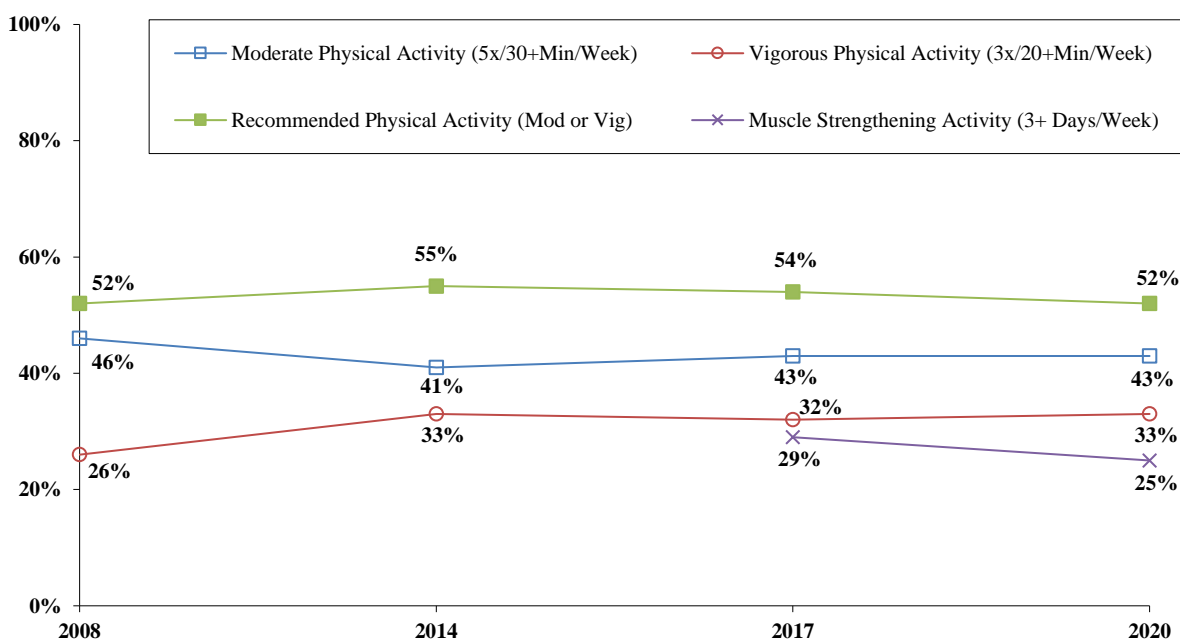
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Physical Activity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported exercising to strengthen or tone muscles three or more days in the past week.

Figure 13. Physical Activity in Usual Week (Q26A - Q26C)



Body Weight (Figures 14 & 15; Tables 32 & 33)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 75% of respondents were classified as at least overweight while 41% were obese. Respondents who were male, 35 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or inactive were more likely to be at least overweight. Respondents with some post high school education or inactive respondents were more likely to be obese.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

At Least Overweight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter².

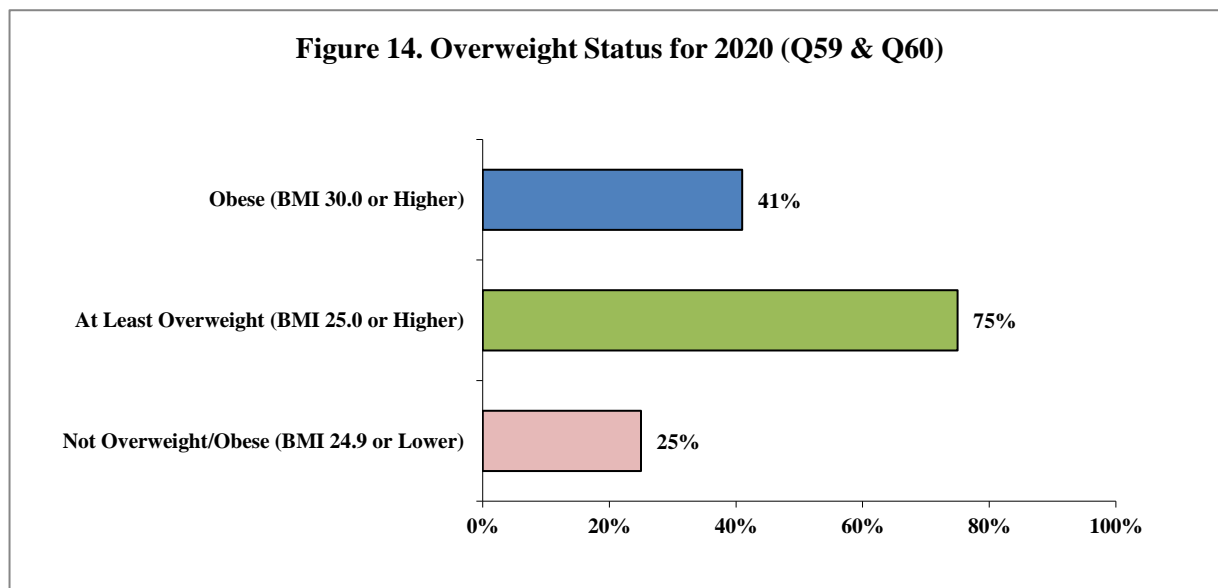
The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66% (Objective NWS-8)

The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

In 2019, 70% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (36% overweight, 34% obese). In the U.S., 67% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 32% obese) (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 32)

- According to the definition, 75% of respondents were at least overweight.



- Male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight (84%) compared to female respondents (67%).
- Eighty-five percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 84% of those 45 to 54 years old were at least overweight compared to 67% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were at least overweight compared to 78% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 65% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to be at least overweight (89%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (80%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (69%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to be classified as at least overweight. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender who were at least overweight.
- In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be at least overweight. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old who were at least overweight.
- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education who were at least overweight.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were at least overweight.
- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status who were at least overweight.
- In 2008 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did at least some physical activity who were at least overweight.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 32)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to be at least overweight.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be at least overweight.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be at least overweight, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be at least overweight. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity to be at least overweight.

Table 32. At Least Overweight (BMI 25.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q59 & Q60)^o

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	62%	69%	73%	75%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	68	78	80	84
Female ^a	57	61	67	67
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^a	53	57	63	67
35 to 44 ^a	55	72	84	85
45 to 54 ^a	69	73	79	84
55 to 64	73	80	68	71
65 and Older	72	71	75	72
Education ²				
High School or Less	66	67	75	71
Some Post High School ^a	65	81	70	79
College Graduate ^a	54	61	74	74
Household Income ^{1,2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	61	64	72	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	77	82	71	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	60	64	73	78
Marital Status ³				
Married ^a	67	71	78	76
Not Married ^a	57	67	67	74
Physical Activity ^{1,2,4}				
Inactive	77	78	86	89
Insufficient ^{a,b}	70	77	72	80
Recommended ^a	55	62	71	69

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Obese

In 2019, 34% of Wisconsin respondents and 32% of U.S. respondents were classified as obese (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 33)

- Forty-one percent of respondents were classified as obese (BMI 30.0 or higher).
- Forty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education were obese compared to 37% of those with a college education or 36% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to be obese (74%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (47%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (32%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2008 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender who were obese.
- In 2008 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old who were obese.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be obese. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education who were obese.
- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were obese.
- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status who were obese.
- In 2008 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across physical activity who were obese.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 33)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were obese.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be obese. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old who were obese.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be obese.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be obese. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were obese.
- In 2017 and 2020, inactive respondents were more likely to be obese.

Table 33. Obese (BMI 30.0 or Higher) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q59 & Q60)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	26%	34%	37%	41%
Gender				
Male ^a	29	36	36	41
Female ^a	24	32	37	41
Age ^{2,3}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	19	22	26	38
35 to 44	31	50	46	44
45 to 54 ^a	28	35	46	48
55 to 64	37	40	40	40
65 and Older	26	30	32	36
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	29	34	38	36
Some Post High School ^a	28	35	40	48
College Graduate ^a	21	31	33	37
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	30	43	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	26	40	36	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	24	29	28	42
Marital Status				
Married ^a	26	32	36	41
Not Married ^a	27	36	37	41
Physical Activity ^{1,2,3,4}				
Inactive ^a	41	48	67	74
Insufficient ^a	33	45	39	47
Recommended ^a	19	23	29	32

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

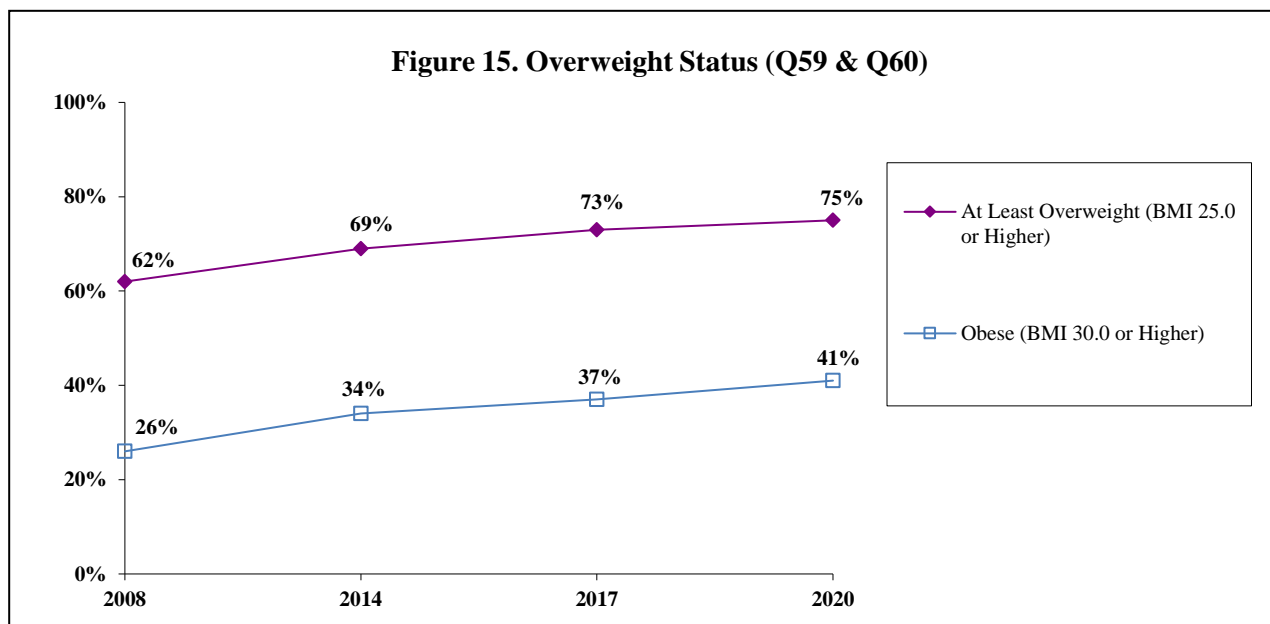
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who were at least overweight or obese while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.



Nutrition and Food Insecurity (Figure 16; Tables 34 - 38)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 52% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 23% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Twenty-six percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day; respondents who were female, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported when they buy a food product for the first time, they often read the food label or nutrition information; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or without children in the household were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.

Fruit Consumption on Average Day

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2020 Findings (Table 34)

- Fifty-two percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit on an average day (61%) compared to male respondents (44%).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 31% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Sixty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 56% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 45% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (63%) compared to overweight respondents (49%).

- Sixty-five percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 46% of inactive respondents or 36% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least two servings of fruit per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 34)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2017, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2017 and 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day.
- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit per day, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

Table 34. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23A)^⓪

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	60%	61%	51%	52%
Gender ^{2,3,4}				
Male ^a	56	49	42	44
Female	64	71	60	61
Age ⁴				
18 to 34	65	60	49	56
35 to 44	60	59	66	55
45 to 54 ^a	53	51	43	31
55 to 64	53	69	46	55
65 and Older	66	67	53	63
Education ²				
High School or Less	56	50	44	49
Some Post High School ^a	67	63	53	52
College Graduate	61	73	55	56
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	55	60	50	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	65	59	67	56
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	64	64	46	45
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married ^a	65	63	46	50
Not Married	55	58	57	56
Overweight Status ^{2,3,4}				
Not Overweight	61	70	64	63
Overweight ^a	61	57	46	49
Physical Activity ^{1,2,4}				
Inactive	41	57	38	46
Insufficient ^{a,b}	59	53	52	36
Recommended ^b	65	68	52	65

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vegetable Consumption on Average Day

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have three servings of vegetables each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2020 Findings (Table 35)

- Twenty-three percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day compared to 20% of those 55 to 64 years old or 12% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 24% of those with some post high school education or 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 22% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (31%) compared to those who were inactive (20%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (14%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2020 gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 35)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 35. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23B)[®]

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	26%	32%	25%	23%
Gender ^{1,2,3}				
Male	18	21	16	21
Female	32	42	33	26
Age ^{3,4}				
18 to 34 ^b	29	31	10	28
35 to 44	22	45	31	32
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	27	27	44	12
55 to 64	18	33	23	20
65 and Older	26	25	22	23
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^a	24	25	17	15
Some Post High School	27	28	17	24
College Graduate	27	45	39	30
Household Income ^{1,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	34	15	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	16	32	37	35
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	33	33	27	20
Marital Status ³				
Married ^b	25	35	30	22
Not Married	26	27	19	26
Overweight Status				
Not Overweight	26	33	24	25
Overweight	26	31	26	22
Physical Activity ⁴				
Inactive	15	30	13	20
Insufficient ^{a,b}	27	25	24	14
Recommended	27	37	28	31

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Five or More Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day

In 2009, 23% of Wisconsin respondents and 23% of U.S. respondents reported they ate at least five servings of fruit or vegetables per day (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 36)

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.

- Female respondents were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day (31%) compared to male respondents (22%).
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day compared to 25% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day (32%) compared to overweight respondents (23%).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five servings of fruit/vegetables a day (34%) compared to those who were inactive (22%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (16%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.
- In 2008 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008, respondents who did at least some physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 36)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported five or more servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day.
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017, overweight status was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.
- In 2017, physical activity was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting at least five fruit/vegetable servings per day.

Table 36. Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q23A & Q23B)^⓪

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	34%	43%	32%	26%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male	22	34	22	22
Female ^{a,b}	44	52	41	31
Age ³				
18 to 34 ^b	32	41	20	34
35 to 44 ^b	32	49	48	25
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	38	40	43	19
55 to 64	21	46	28	24
65 and Older ^a	40	43	28	25
Education ^{1,2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^{a,b}	26	36	28	16
Some Post High School ^a	38	42	26	26
College Graduate	41	55	41	35
Household Income ^{1,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28	43	29	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	20	49	50	38
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	41	42	28	22
Marital Status ²				
Married ^{a,b}	37	49	32	24
Not Married	30	35	32	30
Overweight Status ⁴				
Not Overweight	37	47	39	32
Overweight ^{a,b}	32	42	30	23
Physical Activity ^{1,2,4}				
Inactive	15	43	18	22
Insufficient ^{a,b}	36	32	36	16
Recommended	36	52	33	34

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Read Food Label/Nutrition Information When Buying a Food Product for First Time

2020 Findings (Table 37)

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported when they buy a food product for the first time, they often read the food label or nutrition information. Twenty-eight percent reported sometimes while the remaining 33% reported rarely or never.

- Forty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported when they buy a food product for the first time, they read the food label or nutrition information often compared to 28% of those 35 to 44 years old or 27% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Forty-two percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported they read the food label or nutrition information often compared to 31% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they read the food label or nutrition information often when they buy a food product for the first time compared to 35% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report they read the food label or nutrition information often (46%) compared to overweight respondents (36%).
- Forty-four percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported they read the food label or nutrition information often when they buy a food product for the first time compared to 41% of those who were inactive or 31% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

Table 37. Often Read Label or Nutrition Information When Purchasing a Food Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q24)[®]

	2020
TOTAL	39%
Gender	
Male	36
Female	43
Age ¹	
18 to 34	49
35 to 44	28
45 to 54	27
55 to 64	41
65 and Older	45
Education ¹	
High School or Less	31
Some Post High School	42
College Graduate	42
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	55
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35
Marital Status	
Married	37
Not Married	42
Overweight Status ¹	
Not Overweight	46
Overweight	36
Physical Activity ¹	
Inactive	41
Insufficient	31
Recommended	44

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Food Insecurity in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 38)

- Six percent of respondents reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year compared to 1% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food in the past year compared to married respondents (9% and 4%, respectively).
- Seven percent of respondents without children in the household reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year compared to 1% of respondents with children in the household.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 38)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food.
- In 2017, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents without children in the household were more likely to report they couldn't afford enough food. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with children in the household reporting they couldn't afford enough food.

Table 38. Household Went Hungry in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q25)^⓪

	2017	2020
TOTAL	6%	6%
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	14	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	1
Marital Status ²		
Married	4	4
Not Married	9	9
Children in Household ²		
Yes ^a	6	1
No	5	7

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

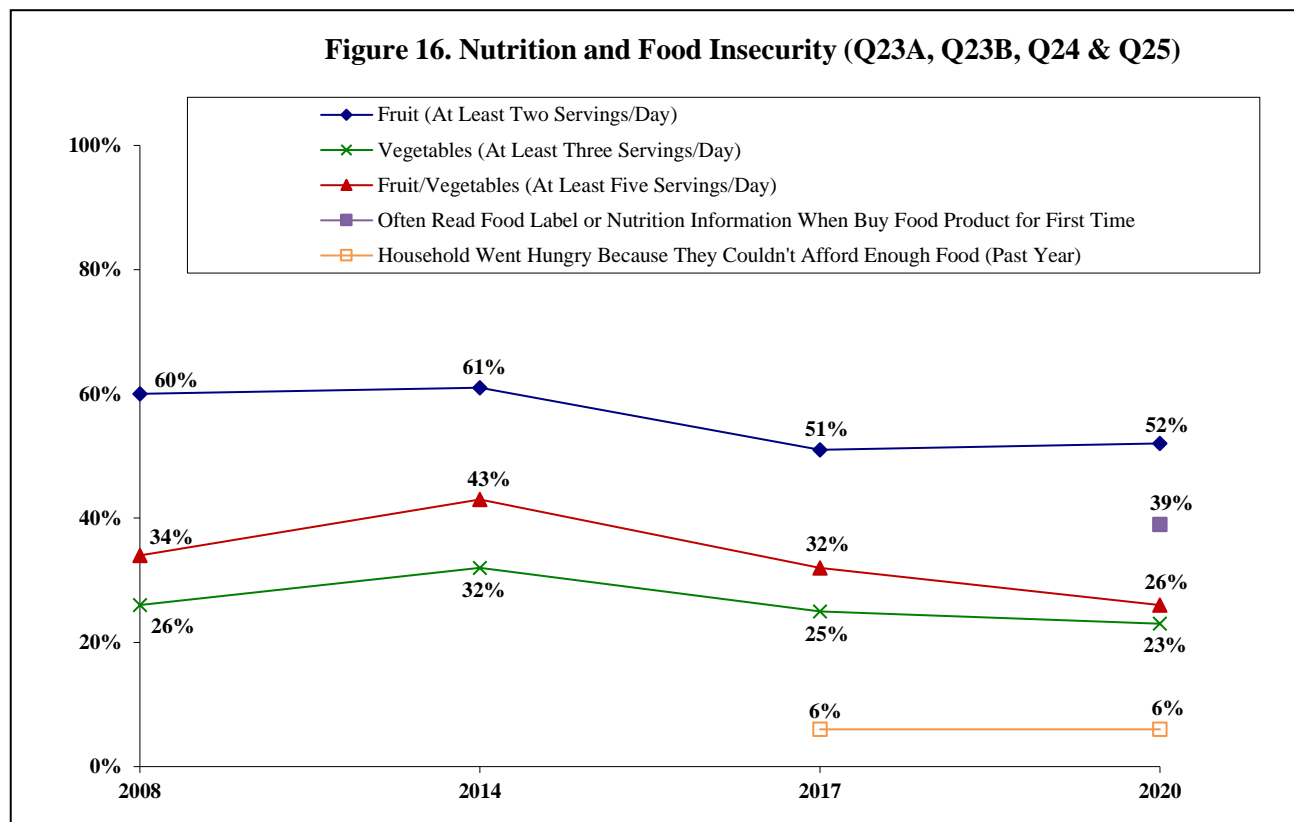
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Nutrition and Food Insecurity Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least five servings of fruit/vegetables on an average day, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their household went hungry because they couldn't afford enough food in the past year.



Women's Health Screenings (Figure 17; Tables 39 – 42)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 75% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; respondents with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-nine percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-three percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Mammogram in Past Two Years

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 to 74 years old.²

In 2018, 78% of Wisconsin women and 78% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 39)

- Seventy-five percent of the 156 female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported a mammogram within the past two years compared to 65% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported a mammogram within the past two years compared to 64% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the smaller sample size in 2008.

²“Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 39)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the smaller sample size in 2017.

Table 39. Mammogram Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q27A)^①

	2008 ^②	2014 ^②	2017 ^②	2020
TOTAL	86%	85%	77%	75%
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	--	--	--	65
Some Post High School or More	--	--	--	82
Household Income ⁴				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	64
Top 60 Percent Bracket	--	--	--	85
Marital Status				
Married	--	--	--	80
Not Married	--	--	--	69

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the smaller sample size.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Pap Smear in Past Three Years

The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap test within the past three years is 93%. (Objective C-15)

In 2018, 81% of Wisconsin women and 80% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 40)

- Seventy-nine percent of the 259 respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 70% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (84% and 69%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 40)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2020, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 40. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q27B)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	90%	87%	77%	79%
Education ^{1,3}				
Some Post High School or Less	86	85	67	77
College Graduate ^a	96	90	88	81
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	84	87	67	70
Top 40 Percent Bracket	97	88	84	89
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married ^a	94	85	89	84
Not Married ^a	84	90	66	69

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

HPV Test in Past Five Years

An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.

2020 Findings (Table 41)

- Sixty-nine percent of the 254 respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Eighty-three percent of respondents with a college education reported an HPV test within the past five years compared to 58% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2014, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an HPV test within the past five years, with a noted increase since 2014.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 41)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an HPV test within the past five years. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting an HPV test within the past five years.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting an HPV test within the past five years.

Table 41. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q27C)^①

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^b	63%	41%	69%
Education ^{2,3}			
Some Post High School or Less ^b	65	32	58
College Graduate ^{a,b}	58	52	83
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^b	65	38	68
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	58	45	69
Marital Status			
Married ^b	59	45	67
Not Married ^b	69	39	71

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

Routine screening for cervical cancer in women 21 to 65 years old with a pap smear every three years is recommended. For women 30 to 65 years old who want to lengthen the screening interval, a pap smear in combination with an HPV test every five years is recommended.³

2020 Findings (Table 42)

- Eighty-three percent of the 240 respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to 74% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 70%, respectively).

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.
- In 2014 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

³“Screening for Cervical Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2012. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.
- In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 42)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they had a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame.

Table 42. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix) (Q27B & Q27C)[®]

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	94%	82%	83%
Education ²			
Some Post High School or Less ^a	93	71	83
College Graduate ^{a,b}	98	95	84
Household Income ³			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	95	77	74
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	94	85	94
Marital Status ^{2,3}			
Married	95	90	90
Not Married ^a	94	74	70

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

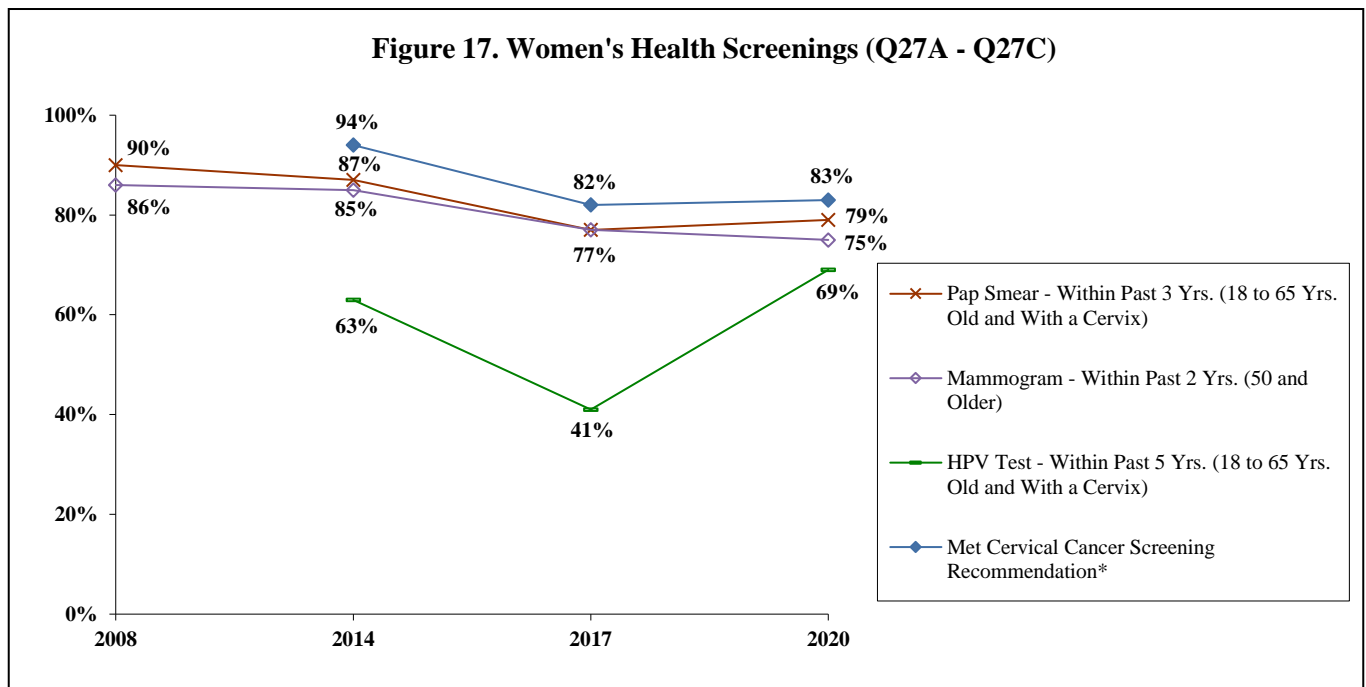
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Women's Health Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a mammogram within the past two years, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported an HPV test within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.



*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 18; Table 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 75% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 76% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. Married respondents were more likely to meet the colorectal cancer screening recommendation.

From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation is 71%. (Objective C-16)

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.⁴

In 2018, 7% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a blood stool test within the past year. In 2018, 3% of Wisconsin respondents and 2% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years. In 2018, 71% of Wisconsin respondents and 64% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old reported a colonoscopy in the past ten years. In 2018, 75% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 50 to 75 years old had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 43)

- Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Fourteen percent reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years while 75% had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years. This equals 76% of 289 respondents 50 and older who reported they had one of the three tests in the recommended time frame.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame compared to unmarried respondents (80% and 70%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

⁴“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.

- In 2008 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame, with a noted increase since 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 43)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 43. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older) (Q28A – Q28C)^{①,②,③}

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	61%	72%	82%	76%
Gender				
Male ^a	61	71	85	78
Female ^a	62	73	80	74
Education				
Some Post High School or Less ^a	60	74	83	76
College Graduate	66	67	80	76
Household Income				
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket ^a	58	80	80	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	70	68	87	69
Marital Status ⁴				
Married ^a	62	75	86	80
Not Married	61	66	77	70

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②In 2008, blood stool test was not asked.

^③Colorectal cancer screening in recommended time frame: blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

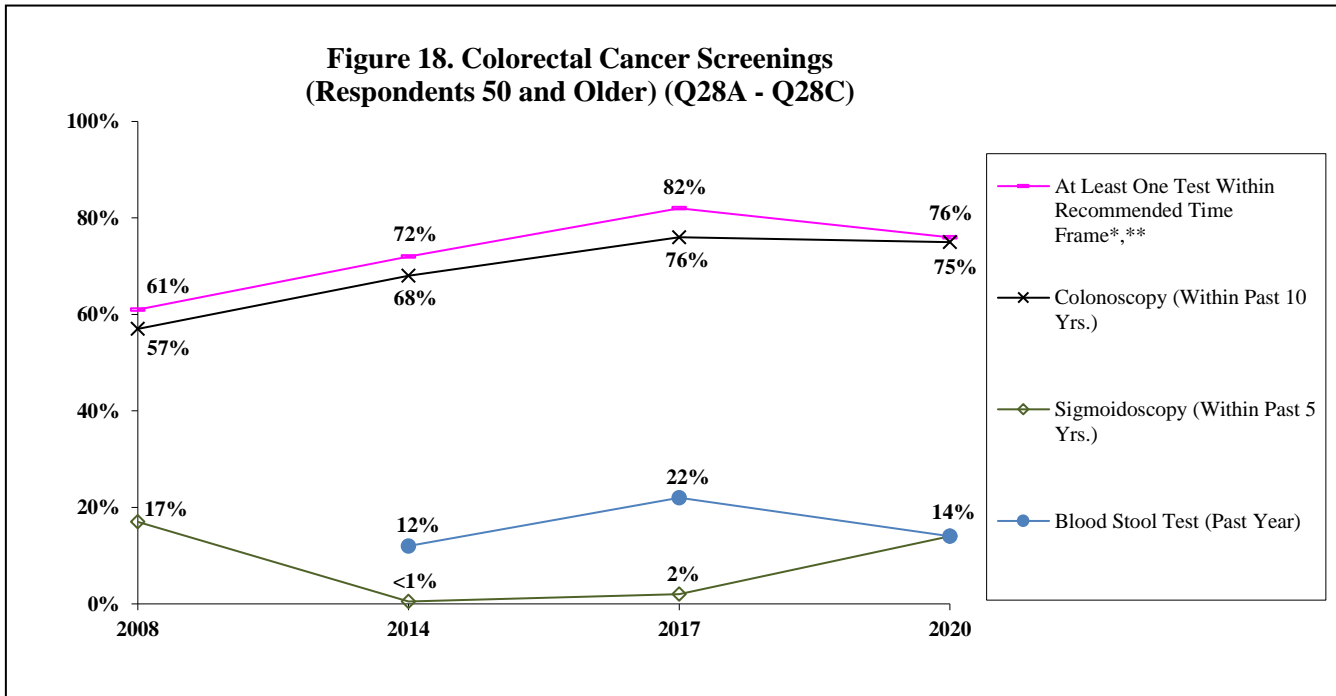
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.



*In 2008, blood stool test was not asked.

**Colorectal cancer screening in recommended time frame: blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years or colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

Cigarette Smoking (Figures 19 & 20; Table 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 12% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. Forty percent of current smokers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year. Seventy percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Smokers in Past Month

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective TU-1.1)

In 2019, 15% of Wisconsin respondents and 16% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 44)

- Twelve percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (9% every day and 3% some days).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old were current smokers compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.
- Nineteen percent of respondents with some post high school education were current smokers compared to 10% of those with a college education or 7% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 10% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2008 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender who were current smokers.
- In 2008, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 64 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education who were current smokers.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income who were current smokers.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status who were current smokers.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 44)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2017, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less who were current smokers.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents who were current smokers.

Table 44. Smokers in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q45)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	27%	20%	20%	12%
Gender ³				
Male ^{a,b}	25	23	27	11
Female ^a	28	18	12	14
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	31	27	21	24
35 to 44 ^a	25	17	9	5
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	39	25	26	13
55 to 64 ^{a,b}	33	20	32	8
65 and Older	8	8	10	4
Education ^{2,3,4}				
High School or Less ^{a,b}	29	30	27	7
Some Post High School	27	19	23	19
College Graduate ^a	22	7	11	10
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	37	28	29	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	13	24	19	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	24	9	16	10
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^{a,b}	20	18	22	12
Not Married ^a	35	24	17	13

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

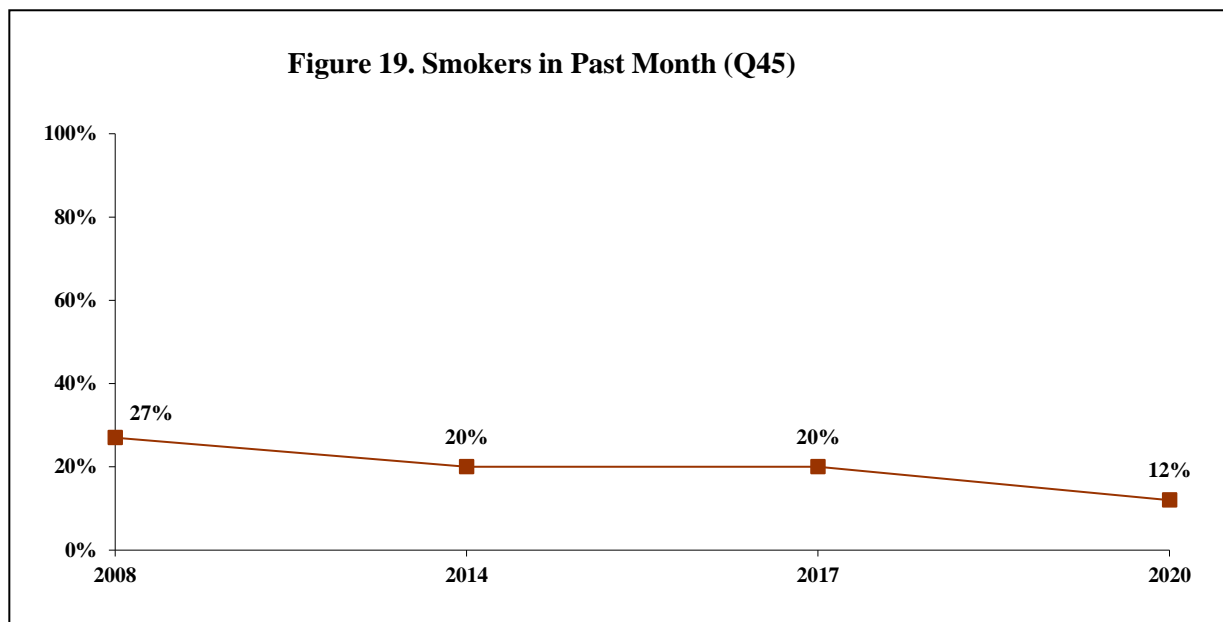
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cigarette Smoking Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past Year as a Result of Trying to Quit

The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 80%. (Objective TU-4.1)

In 2005, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings

Of the 83 current tobacco cigarette smokers...

- Forty percent of the 83 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2020 Findings

Of the 63 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past year...

- Seventy percent of the 63 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past year reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

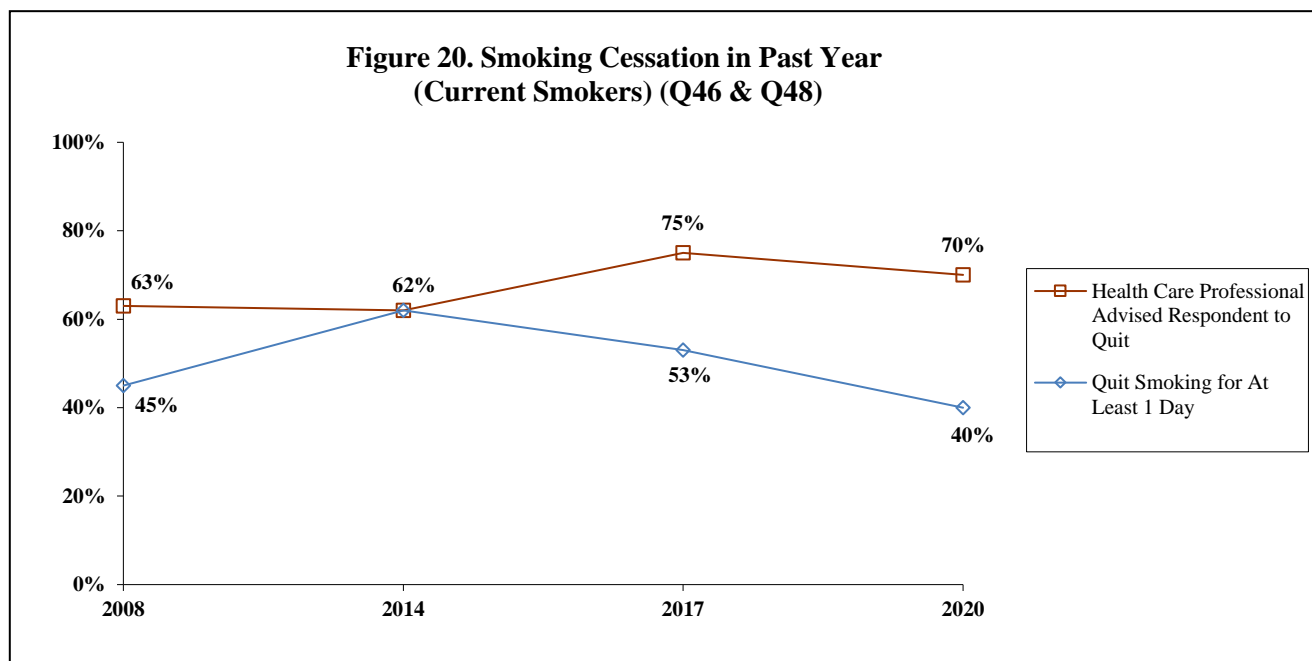
2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported in the past year their health professional advised them to quit smoking, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 21 & 22; Tables 45 & 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 91% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

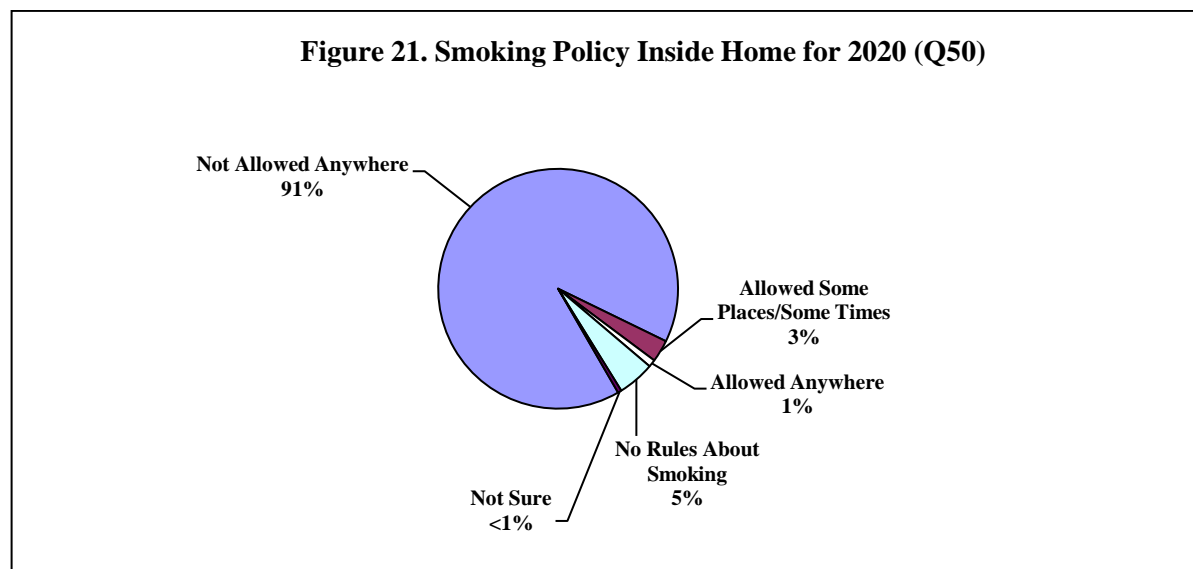
Smoking Policy Inside Home

In 2014-2015, 84% of Midwest respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home. In 2014-2015, 87% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2014-2015 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

The Healthy People 2020 goal for smoke-free homes is 87%. (Objective TU-14)

2020 Findings (Table 45)

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 3% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. One percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Five percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.



- Ninety-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 95% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 83% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 88%, respectively).

- Respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (95%) compared to respondents without children in the household (89%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 45)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2020, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 45. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q50)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	74%	83%	88%	91%
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	62	79	82	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	86	73	80	97
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	83	95	95	95
Marital Status ^{1,2,4}				
Married ^a	83	87	89	93
Not Married ^a	64	78	85	88
Children in Household ^{1,2,3,4}				
Yes ^a	86	92	94	95
No ^{a,b}	67	78	83	89

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days (Nonsmokers)

The Healthy People 2020 goal for nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke is 34%. (Objective TU-11.3)

2020 Findings (Table 46)

Of 577 nonsmoking respondents...

- Nine percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days (11%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 14% of those 18 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days compared to 3% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 10% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (15% and 5%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting exposure.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting exposure.
- In 2008 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 46)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure in the past seven days. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 64 years old reporting exposure.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting exposure.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting exposure.
- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

Table 46. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q49)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	41%	18%	18%	9%
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male ^{a,b}	46	26	19	11
Female ^{a,b}	36	11	16	6
Age ^{1,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	52	21	26	14
35 to 44 ^a	49	28	18	16
45 to 54 ^{a,b}	42	18	18	7
55 to 64 ^{a,b}	43	13	16	5
65 and Older ^a	19	10	7	3
Education ⁴				
High School or Less ^a	47	18	16	13
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	39	20	25	10
College Graduate ^{a,b}	33	16	14	5
Household Income ³				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	44	14	26	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	39	28	21	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	39	16	10	7
Marital Status ^{1,2,3,4}				
Married ^{a,b}	31	14	11	5
Not Married ^{a,b}	54	24	25	15

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

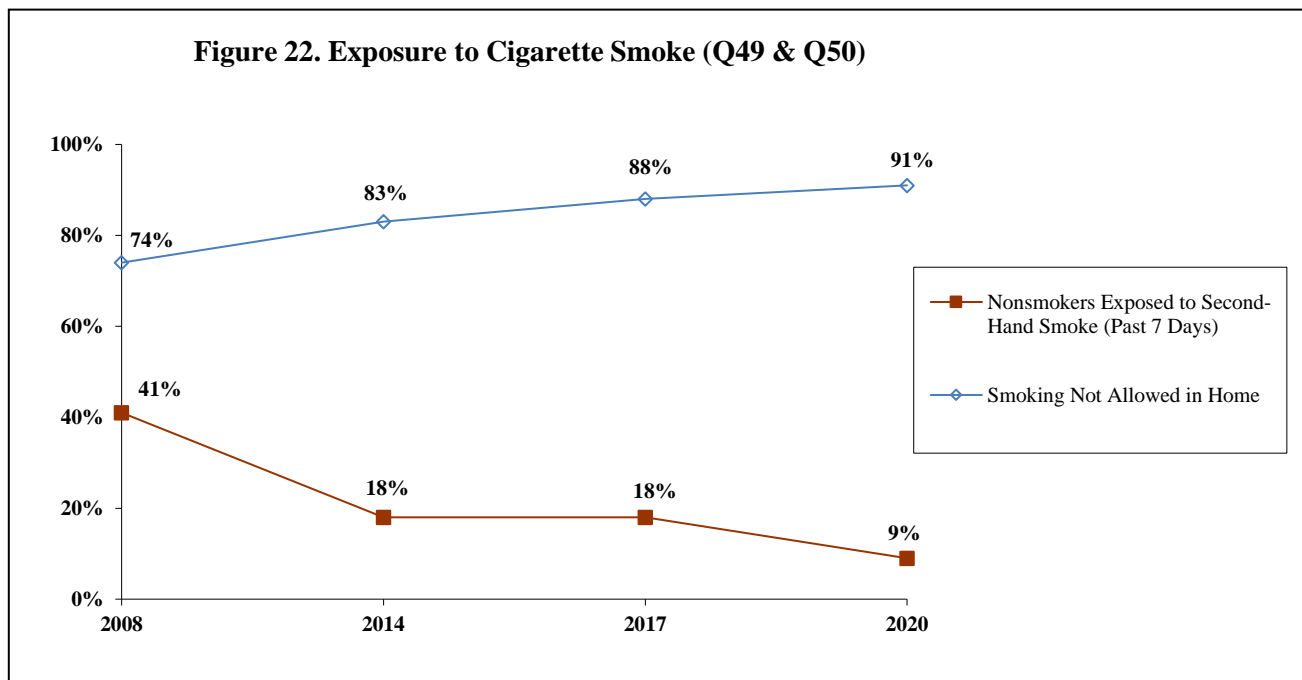
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Electronic Vaping (Figures 23 & 24; Table 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 5% of respondents were current electronic vapor product users; respondents who were female, 18 to 44 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent of current vapers quit for one day or longer because they were trying to quit in the past year.

From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit.

Electronic Vapers in Past Month

In 2017, 4% of Wisconsin respondents and 5% of U.S. respondents currently used electronic cigarettes (2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 47)

- Five percent of respondents used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products in the past month (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 7% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to less than one percent of respondents 55 and older.
- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 5% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they used electronic vapor products in the past month compared to 4% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they used electronic vapor products.

- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they used electronic vapor products.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 47)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used electronic vapor products in the past month.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. In 2020, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they used electronic vapor products.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used electronic vapor products. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they used electronic vapor products.

Table 47. Electronic Vapers in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q41)^①

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL	7%	4%	5%
Gender ^{1,3}			
Male ^a	12	4	2
Female	2	5	6
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	14	5	8
35 to 44	2	6	7
45 to 54	7	10	5
55 to 64	6	0	<1
65 and Older	3	0	<1
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less ^a	12	2	5
Some Post High School	4	3	7
College Graduate ^b	3	6	2
Household Income ³			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	4	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	5	7	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	4	4
Marital Status ¹			
Married	3	4	6
Not Married ^a	13	5	3

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

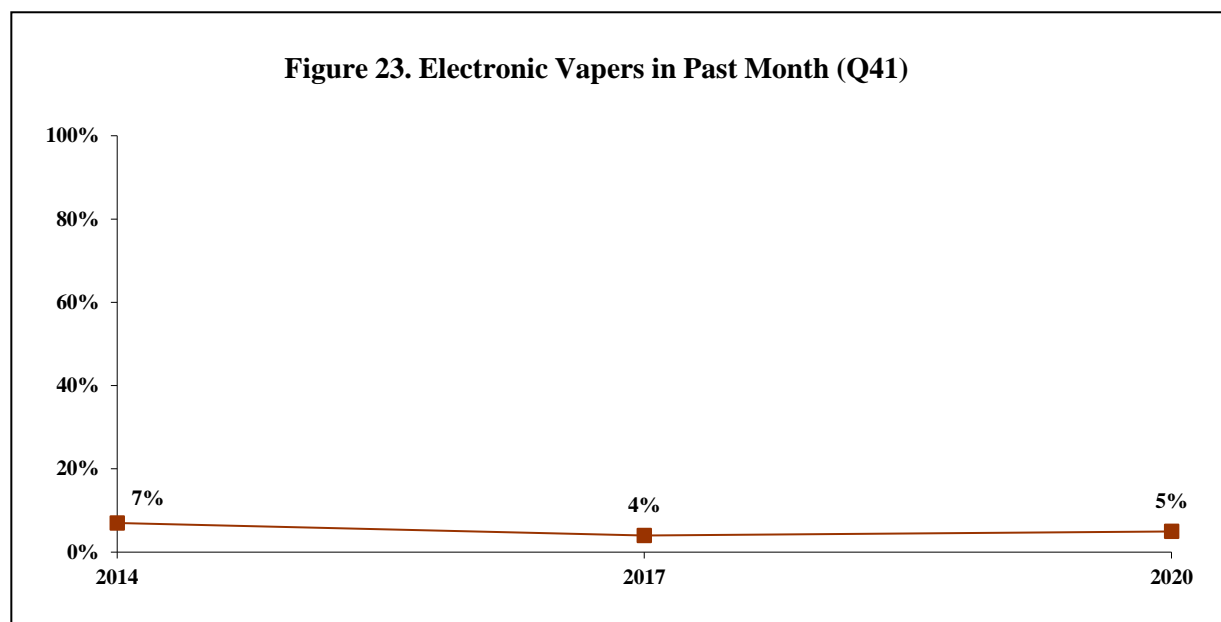
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Electronic Vapers Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported electronic vapor product use in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Quit Vaping for at Least One Day in Past Year as a Result of Trying to Quit

2020 Findings

Of the 31 current vapers...

- Nineteen percent of the 31 current vapers reported they quit vaping for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

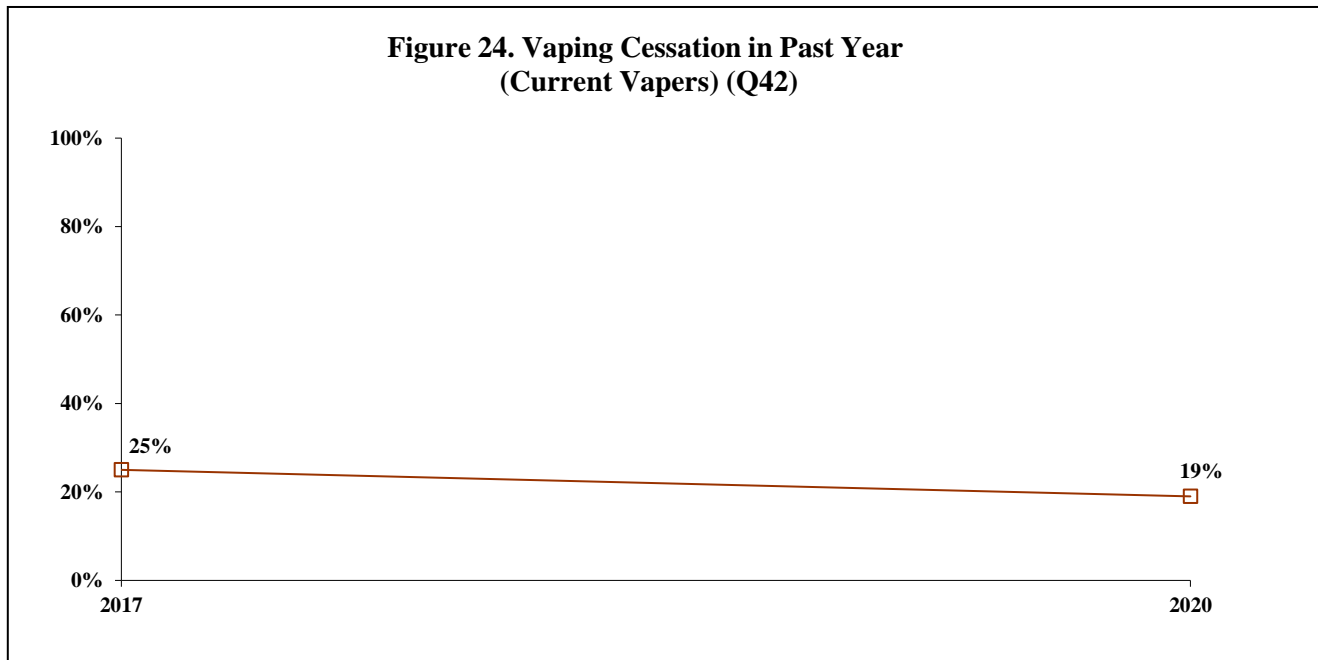
2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit vaping for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

Vaping Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current electronic vapor product users who quit vaping for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit.



Exposure to Electronic Vapor (Figures 25 & 26; Tables 48 & 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 81% of respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket or with children in the household were more likely to report vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Six percent of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

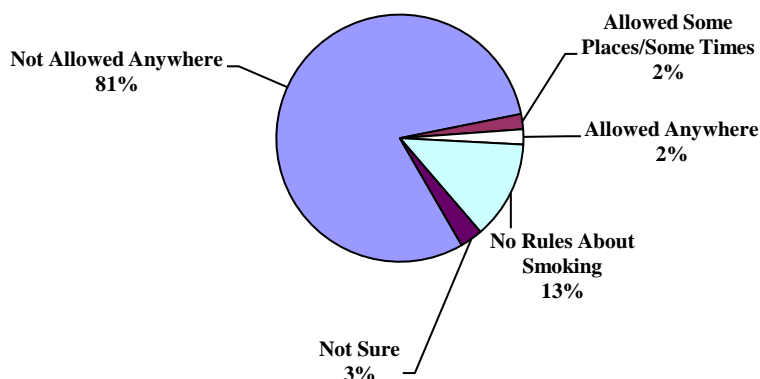
From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.

Vaping Policy Inside Home

2020 Findings (Table 48)

- Eighty-one percent of respondents reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 2% reported vaping is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported vaping is allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirteen percent of respondents reported there are no rules about vaping inside the home.

Figure 25. Vaping Policy Inside Home for 2020 (Q44)



- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported vaping is not allowed in the home compared to 79% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 73% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents with children in the household were more likely to report vaping is not allowed in the home (87%) compared to respondents without children in the household (78%).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 48)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report vaping is not allowed in the home, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting vaping is not allowed in the home.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report vaping is not allowed in the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting vaping is not allowed in the home.

Table 48. Vaping Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q44)[®]

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	72%	81%
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	70	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69	79
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	74	86
Marital Status		
Married ^a	75	82
Not Married ^a	69	79
Children in Household ^{1,2}		
Yes ^a	77	87
No ^a	68	78

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Exposure to Second-Hand Vapor in Past Seven Days (Nonvapers)

2020 Findings (Table 49)

Of 628 nonvaping respondents...

- Six percent of nonvaping respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was vaping.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported second-hand vapor exposure in the past seven days compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Ten percent of respondents with some post high school education reported second-hand vapor exposure compared to 3% of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure compared to married respondents (8% and 4%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 49)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported exposure to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure in the past seven days. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand vapor exposure.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting exposure.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand vapor.

Table 49. Nonvapers Exposed to Second-Hand Vapor in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q43)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL	8%	6%
Gender		
Male	7	6
Female	8	6
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	14	13
35 to 44	0	3
45 to 54	12	5
55 to 64	6	4
65 and Older	3	0
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	5	3
Some Post High School ^a	3	10
College Graduate ^a	14	3
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	5
Marital Status ²		
Married	8	4
Not Married	7	8

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

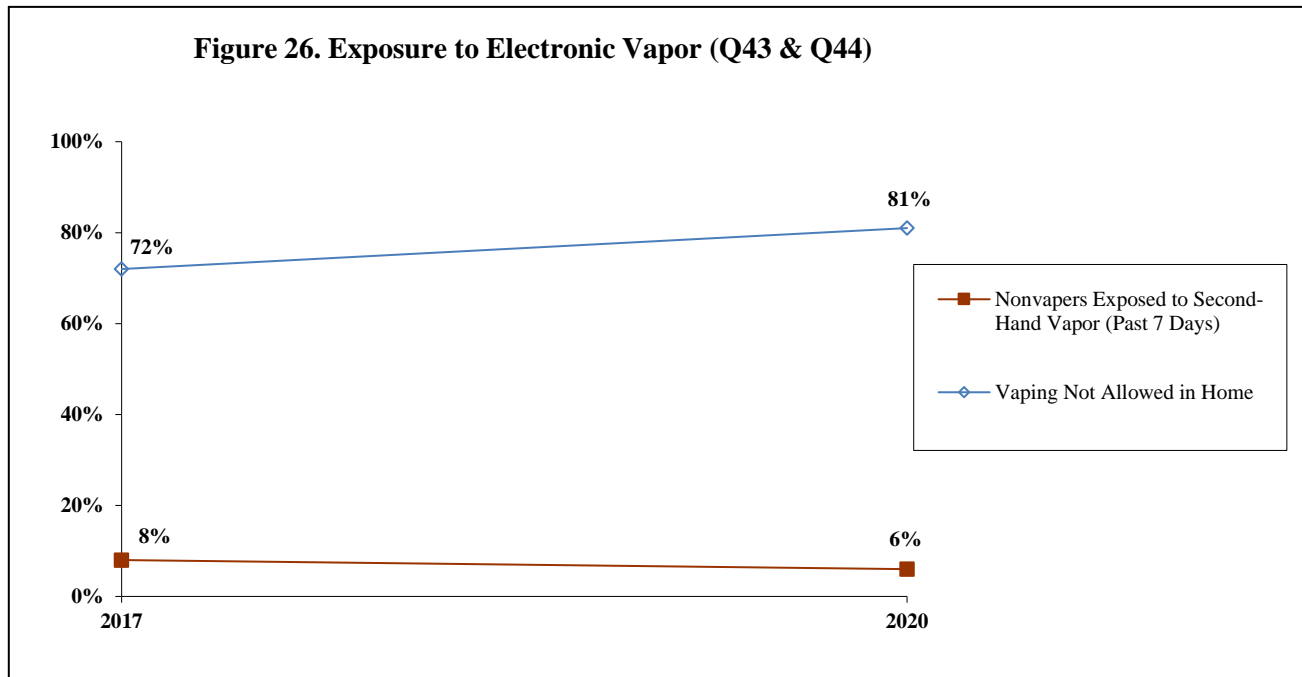
¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Exposure to Electronic Vapor Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vaping is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of nonvaping respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand vapor in the past seven days.



Other Tobacco Products (Figure 27; Tables 50 & 51)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 5% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 3% of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.

Smokeless Tobacco in Past Month

The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokeless tobacco users is 0.2% (Objective TU-1.2).

In 2019, 3% of Wisconsin respondents and 4% of U.S. respondents used chewing tobacco, snuff or snus (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 50)

- Five percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Ten percent of male respondents reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of female respondents.
- Fifteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to less than one percent of those 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month (12%) compared to those with a high school education or less (2%) or respondents with a college education (less than one percent).
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use in the past month compared to married respondents (7% and 4%, respectively).

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting smokeless tobacco use.

- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2014 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smokeless tobacco use.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 50)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report smokeless tobacco use.

Table 50. Smokeless Tobacco in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q51A)^①

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	9%	5%	5%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male ^a	17	8	10
Female	<1	1	<1
Age ^{1,2,3}			
18 to 34	16	9	15
35 to 44	5	2	2
45 to 54	9	7	3
55 to 64 ^a	8	3	<1
65 and Older	3	0	0
Education ^{1,3}			
High School or Less ^a	14	5	2
Some Post High School	7	7	12
College Graduate ^a	3	3	<1
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	7	2	<1
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	10	1	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	8	6
Marital Status ^{1,3}			
Married	6	6	4
Not Married ^a	14	3	7

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 51)

- Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Six percent of male respondents reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to less than one percent of female respondents.
- Seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 2% of those 55 and older or less than one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 0% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2014 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2014 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 51)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

Table 51. Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q51B)^⓪

	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	6%	5%	3%
Gender ^{1,2,3}			
Male	10	8	6
Female ^{a,b}	2	2	<1
Age ^{2,3}			
18 to 34	6	13	7
35 to 44	11	3	5
45 to 54	5	2	<1
55 to 64	8	3	2
65 and Older	3	1	2
Education			
High School or Less ^b	7	9	3
Some Post High School	5	5	5
College Graduate ^a	6	3	1
Household Income ^{2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^{a,b}	9	11	0
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	2	5
Marital Status ²			
Married ^a	8	1	4
Not Married ^b	4	10	3

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017

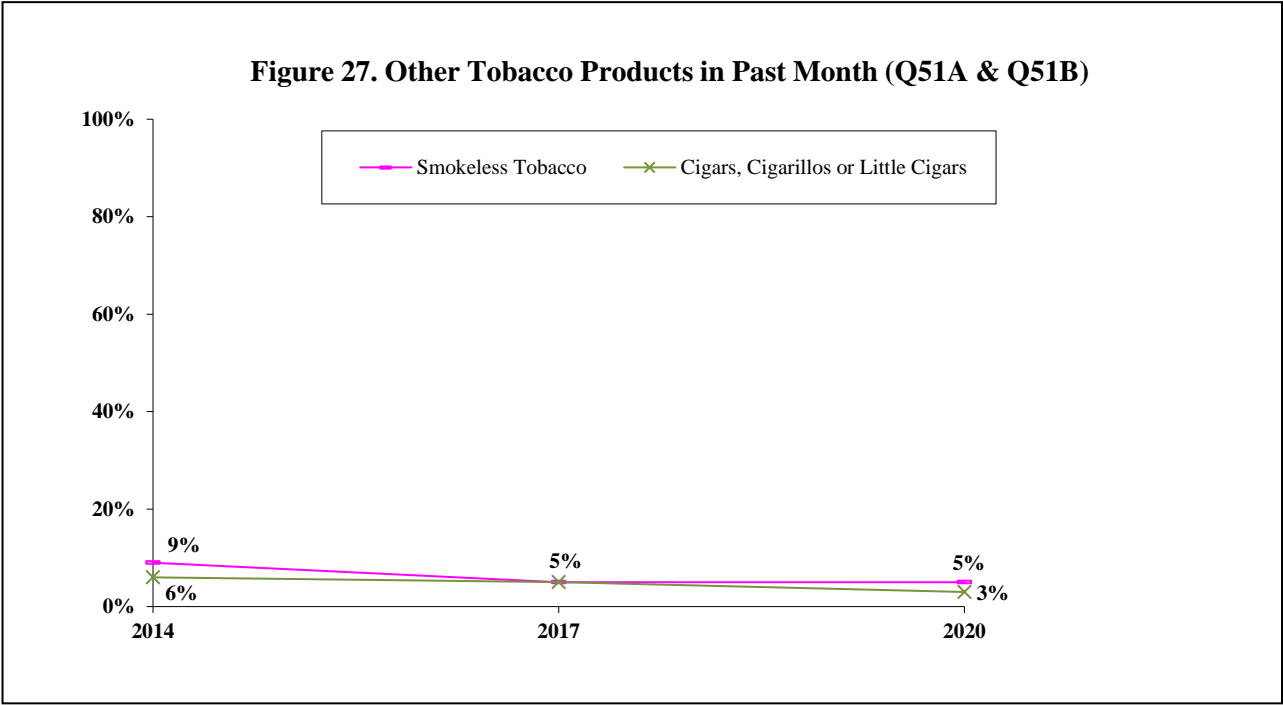
³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Other Tobacco Products Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who used smokeless tobacco or used cigars/cigarillos/little cigars in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change.



Alcohol Use (Figure 28; Tables 52 & 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 74% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Thirty-seven percent of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month (females 4+ drinks and males 5+ drinks). Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Alcohol Use in Past Month

In 2019, 65% of Wisconsin respondents and 54% of U.S. respondents reported at least one drink of alcohol in the past month (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 52)

- Seventy-four percent of respondents had a drink in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month (78%) compared to female respondents (71%).
- Eighty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported having a drink in the past month compared to 72% of those 55 to 64 years old or 60% of respondents 65 and older.
- Eighty-six percent of respondents with some post high school education reported having a drink in the past month compared to 69% of those with a college education or 65% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported having a drink in the past month compared to 79% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 62% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 52)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a drink in the past month.

- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 52)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a drink in the past month.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report having a drink in the past month, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a drink in the past month.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report having a drink in the past month. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 52. Alcohol Use in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q34)^①

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^b	72%	67%	68%	74%
Gender ^{2,4}				
Male ^b	76	80	70	78
Female	68	55	65	71
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34	77	67	79	83
35 to 44	77	79	74	75
45 to 54	78	79	68	76
55 to 64	62	61	61	72
65 and Older	57	53	53	60
Education ^{1,2,4}				
High School or Less	65	58	66	65
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	70	69	68	86
College Graduate ^a	85	79	69	69
Household Income ^{1,2,3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	52	54	62
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	81	77	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	83	75	79
Marital Status ^{1,3}				
Married	77	70	73	77
Not Married	66	63	62	70

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2020, Fond du Lac County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) is 24%. (Objective SA-14.3)

In 2019, 22% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2019 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2020 Findings (Table 53)

- Thirty-seven percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).

- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (46%) compared to female respondents (30%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (50%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (37%) or respondents 65 and older (15%).
- Forty-six percent of respondents with some post high school education binged in the past month compared to 34% of those with a high school education or less or 30% of respondents with a college education.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 37% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 32% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 53)

In 2014, 2017 and 2020, the Fond du Lac County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2008, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2008 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 and older reporting binge drinking.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting binge drinking.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 53)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged in the past month.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting binge drinking.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting binge drinking.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged, with a noted increase since 2017.

- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting binge drinking.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting binge drinking.

Table 53. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q35)^{①,②}

	2008	2014	2017	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	27%	28%	26%	37%
Gender ^{1,2,3,4}				
Male ^a	33	41	37	46
Female ^{a,b}	21	16	16	30
Age ^{1,2,3,4}				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	37	38	38	50
35 to 44	32	32	38	40
45 to 54 ^b	33	32	25	38
55 to 64 ^{a,b}	18	21	19	37
65 and Older ^{a,b}	5	12	5	15
Education ^{1,4}				
High School or Less	29	29	27	34
Some Post High School ^{a,b}	18	27	23	46
College Graduate	33	26	29	30
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^b	24	20	21	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	35	41	29	47
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^b	27	35	27	37
Marital Status ¹				
Married ^a	20	27	29	35
Not Married ^b	35	28	23	42

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②In 2014, 2017 and 2020, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

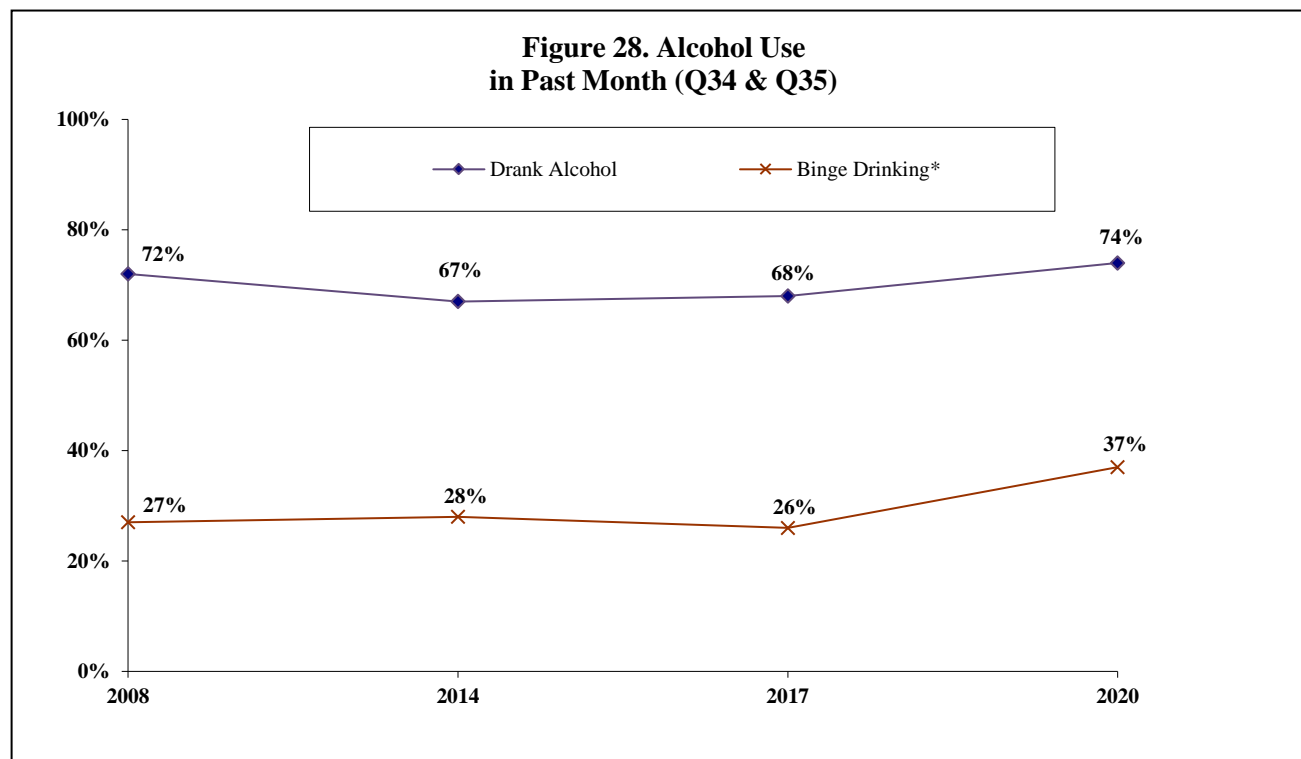
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a drink in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



*In 2014, 2017 and 2020, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

Vehicle Safety (Figure 29; Tables 54 & 55)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 5% of respondents reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month; respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products. Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported in the past month they texted or emailed while driving. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving in the past month.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they texted or emailed while driving at least once in the past month.

Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 54)

- Five percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month (7%) compared to female respondents (3%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to less than one percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.
- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to 5% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink in the past month compared to married respondents (8% and 3%, respectively).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 54)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 54)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in 2017.

Table 54. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q36A)[®]

	2008 [®]	2014	2017 [®]	2020
TOTAL ^b	3%	4%	<1%	5%
Gender ⁴				
Male	--	4	--	7
Female	--	3	--	3
Age ^{2,4}				
18 to 34	--	0	--	6
35 to 44	--	9	--	3
45 to 54	--	6	--	12
55 to 64	--	5	--	<1
65 and Older	--	1	--	0
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	--	2	--	5
Some Post High School	--	5	--	7
College Graduate	--	5	--	2
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	--	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	7	--	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	5	--	5
Marital Status ⁴				
Married	--	3	--	3
Not Married	--	4	--	8

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[®]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Used Marijuana or Other THC Containing Products in Past Month

2020 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver used marijuana or other THC containing products in the past month.

Texted or Emailed While Driving in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 55)

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported they texted or emailed at least once while driving in the past month.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they texted/emailed at least once while driving in the past month (55%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (3%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education and 33% of those with a college education reported they texted/emailed at least once while driving in the past month compared to 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they texted/emailed at least once while driving in the past month compared to 25% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 20% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 55)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who drove a vehicle reported they texted or emailed at least once while driving in the past month.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting they texted/emailed while driving.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting they texted/emailed while driving.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving. In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting they texted/emailed while driving.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting they texted/emailed while driving.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they texted/emailed while driving. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting they texted/emailed while driving.

Table 55. Texted or Emailed While Driving in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q22)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	23%	29%
Gender		
Male	27	32
Female ^a	19	27
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	42	55
35 to 44 ^a	31	46
45 to 54	26	20
55 to 64	7	13
65 and Older	1	3
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less ^a	11	20
Some Post High School ^a	22	34
College Graduate	35	33
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	10	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	10	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket	39	41
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	19	31
Not Married	28	27

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

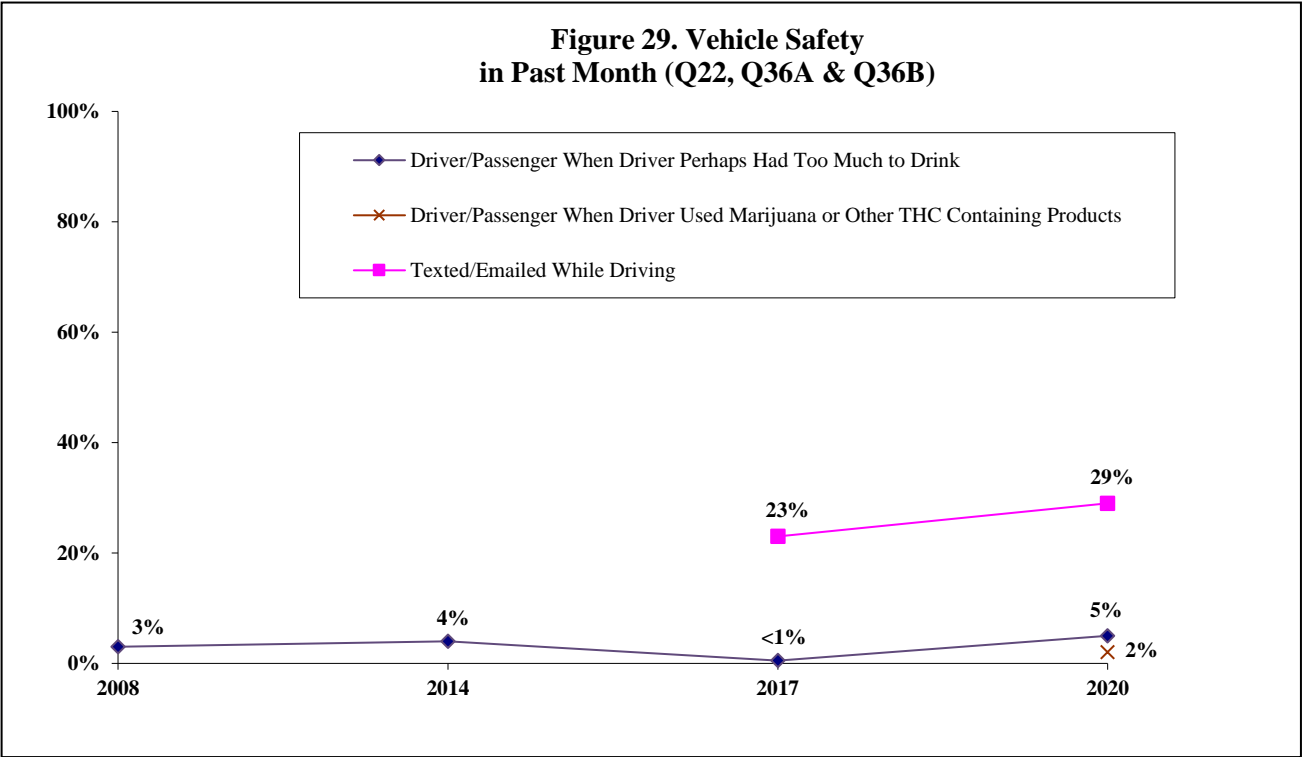
¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Vehicle Safety Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink while from 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they texted or emailed while driving at least once in the past month.



Household Problems (Figure 30; Tables 56 & 57)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 6% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or without children in the household were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem with marijuana. Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with gambling in the past year while 1% reported a household problem with heroin, prescription drugs or other opioids. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with gambling.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 56)

- Six percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Seven percent of respondents without children in the household reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in the past year compared to 3% of respondents with children in the household.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 56)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with drinking alcohol in 2008.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 56)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in 2017.

Table 56. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q38A)^①

	2008 ^②	2014	2017 ^②	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	2%	5%	3%	6%
Household Income ^{2,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	2	--	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	1	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	8	--	5
Marital Status				
Married	--	3	--	5
Not Married	--	6	--	8
Children in Household ⁴				
Yes	--	7	--	3
No	--	3	--	7

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Household Problem Associated with Marijuana in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 57)

- Two percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with marijuana in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana in the past year.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 57)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with marijuana in the past year.
- In 2017, respondents who were unmarried or with children in the household were more likely to report a household problem with marijuana in the past year.

Table 57. Household Problem Associated with Marijuana in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q38B)^①

	2017	2020 ^②
TOTAL ^a	4%	2%
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--
Marital Status ¹		
Married	<1	--
Not Married	8	--
Children in Household ¹		
Yes	9	--
No	<1	--

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2020 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with gambling in the past year while 1% reported a household problem with heroin, prescription drugs or other opioids. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem with cocaine, meth or other street drugs.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with each of the other household problems in the past year.

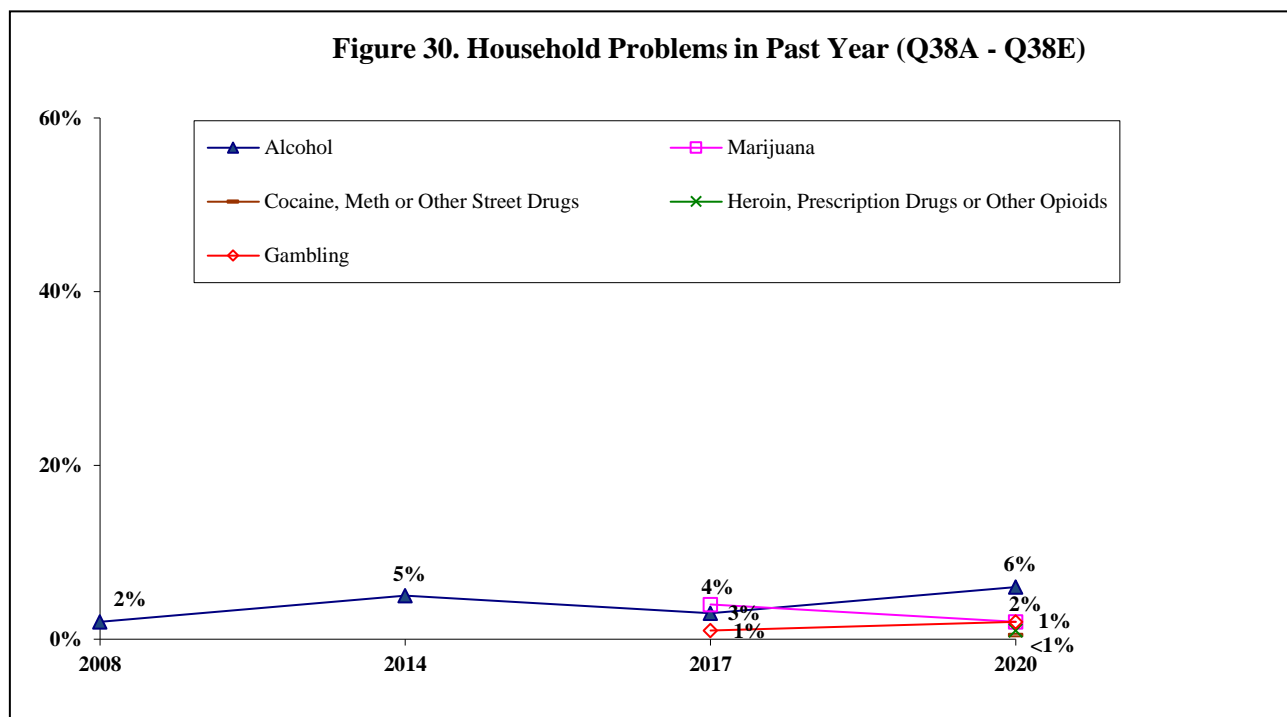
2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with gambling in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported gambling in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with marijuana. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with gambling.



Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse (Figure 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 2% of respondents reported in the past year someone in their household took prescription medication like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse in Past Year

The Healthy People 2020 goal for past year non-medical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs is 6%. This is derived from four separate questions about misuse of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives or stimulants. (Objective SA-19.5)

2020 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past year they took prescription medication like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused/abused prescription medication.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication in both study years.

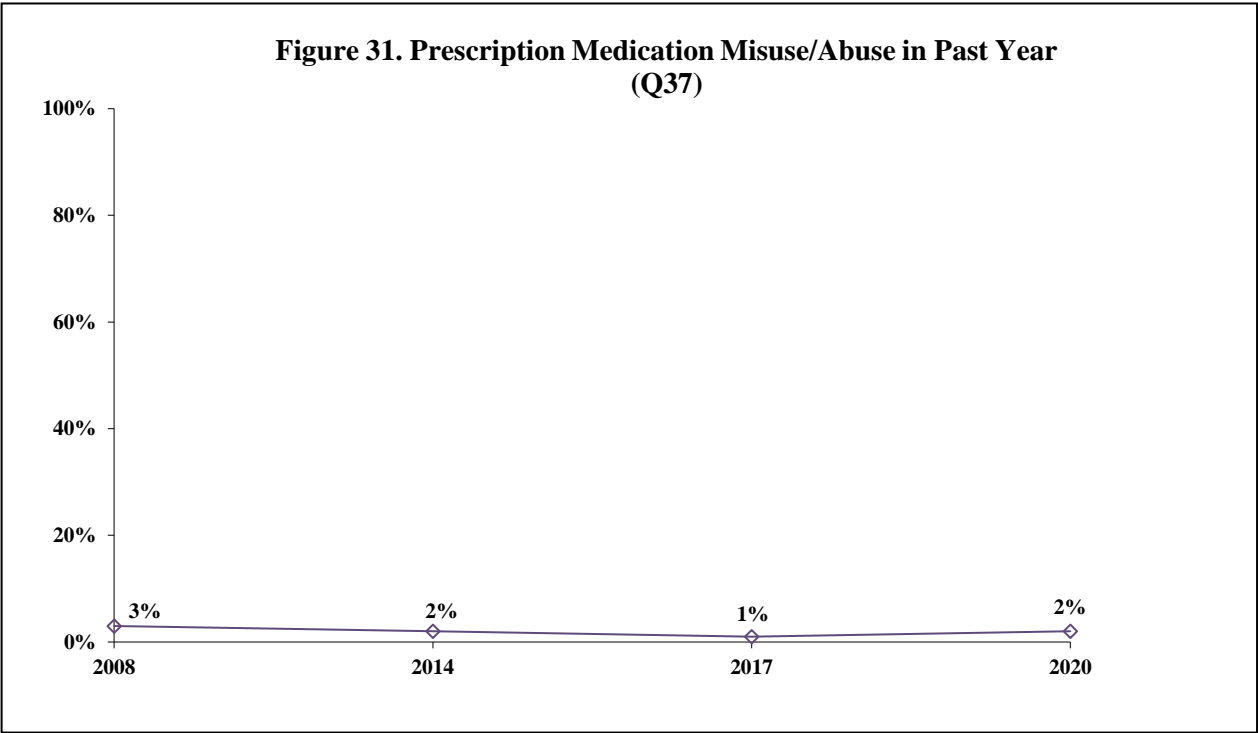
2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication in both study years.

Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Firearm in/Around Home (Figure 32; Tables 58 - 60)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 44% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or with children in the household were more likely to report this. Of all households, 8% had a loaded firearm. Six percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked, as well as from 2014 to 2020.

Firearm In/Around Home

In 2017, 42% of U.S. respondents reported a firearm in or around the household. (2017 Pew Research Center American Trends Panel)

2020 Findings (Table 58)

- Forty-four percent of households had at least one firearm in or around their home, including a garage.
- Fifty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a firearm compared to 48% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a firearm compared to unmarried respondents (53% and 29%, respectively).
- Fifty-two percent of respondents with children in the household reported a firearm compared to 40% of respondents without children in the household.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 58)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a firearm.
- In 2008 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report having a firearm.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 58)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home.

- In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a firearm. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a firearm. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a firearm.
- In 2014 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In 2014, presence of children in the household was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with children in the household were more likely to report having a firearm.

Table 58. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q52)^o

	2008	2014	2020
TOTAL	44%	46%	44%
Household Income ^{1,2,3}			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	22	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^b	59	69	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket	66	62	55
Marital Status ^{1,2,3}			
Married	56	57	53
Not Married	29	27	29
Children in Household ^{1,3}			
Yes	50	41	52
No	39	48	40

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020

Loaded Firearm

In 2017, 18% of U.S. respondents reported a firearm that was loaded in or around the household. (2017 Pew Research Center American Trends Panel)

2020 Findings (Table 59)

- Eight percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a loaded firearm.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 59)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm in 2008.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 59)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a loaded firearm. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2014 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a loaded firearm.

Table 59. Loaded Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (All Households) (Q53)^⓪

	2008 ^⓪	2014	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	3%	5%	8%
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	3	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	9	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	5	10
Marital Status ²			
Married	--	7	10
Not Married ^b	--	1	6
Children in Household			
Yes	--	4	8
No	--	5	8

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^⓪Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2014 to 2020

Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

Respondents were given the following definition for unlocked: you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. A safety is not counted as a lock.

In 2017, 12% of U.S. respondents reported all of the time there is a gun that is both loaded and easily accessible to you. This equals 38% of gun owners who reported this. (2017 Pew Research Center American Trends Panel)

2020 Findings (Table 60)

- Six percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 13% of households with a firearm having at least one loaded firearm which is also unlocked.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household.

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 60)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.

- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household in 2008.

2014 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 60)

- From 2014 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household in 2014.

Table 60. Loaded and Unlocked Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (All Households) (Q54)[®]

	2008 [®]	2014 [®]	2020
TOTAL ^{a,b}	2%	2%	6%
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	6
Marital Status			
Married	--	--	7
Not Married	--	--	4
Children in Household			
Yes	--	--	5
No	--	--	6

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[®]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

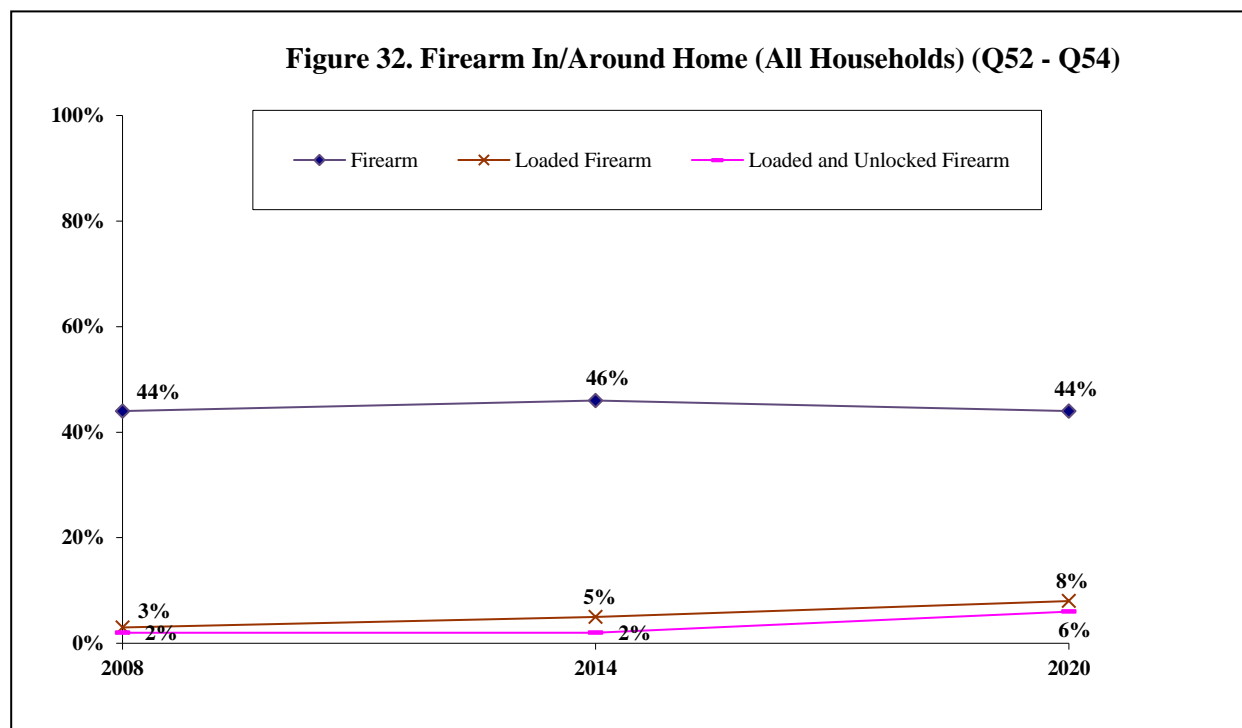
³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2014 to 2020

Firearm In/Around Home Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm, as well as from 2014 to 2020. From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked, as well as from 2014 to 2020.



Mental Health (Figures 33 & 34; Tables 61 - 65)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 2% of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, who were unmarried or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they attempted suicide in the past year, respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or with a mental health condition were more likely to report this. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone seeing a therapist or psychiatrist as a sign of strength because they are dealing more openly with problems that they may have; female respondents were more likely to report this. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control. Respondents who were female, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or without a mental health condition were more likely to report someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength.

From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.

Self-Harm in Past Year

2020 Findings

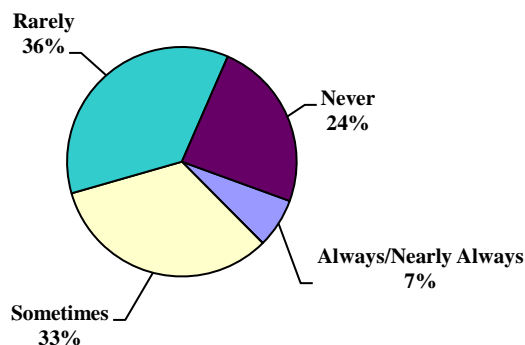
- Two percent of respondents reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die such as cutting or burning themselves in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die in the past year.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month

2020 Findings (Table 61)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. This represents up to 9,020 residents.

Figure 33. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month for 2020 (Q30)



- Seventeen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or less than one percent of respondents 55 and older.
- Eleven percent of respondents with a college education reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 8% of those with a high school education or less or 5% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month compared to married respondents (10% and 6%, respectively).
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month (24%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (3%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 61)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- In 2008 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2008 and 2020, presence of a loaded firearm in or around the household was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without a loaded firearm reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2008 and 2020, presence of a loaded and unlocked firearm in or around the household was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without a loaded and unlocked firearm reporting always or nearly always.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 61)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 61. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q30)^①

	2008	2014 ^②	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	4%	3%	6%	7%
Gender				
Male	4	--	6	8
Female ^a	3	--	6	7
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	2	--	5	17
35 to 44	3	--	8	5
45 to 54	7	--	10	9
55 to 64	4	--	4	<1
65 and Older	3	--	4	<1
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	4	--	5	8
Some Post High School	3	--	6	5
College Graduate ^a	3	--	7	11
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	6	--	16	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	--	1	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	--	2	3
Marital Status ^{1,3,4}				
Married ^{a,b}	<1	--	1	6
Not Married	6	--	11	10
Mental Health Condition ^{1,3,4}				
Yes	26	--	18	24
No ^a	<1	--	3	3
Loaded Firearm ^③				
Yes	8	--	--	4
No ^a	3	--	--	8
Loaded and Unlocked Firearm ^③				
Yes	0	--	--	6
No ^a	4	--	--	8

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^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

^③Firearm questions not asked in 2017.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

³demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Considered Suicide in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 62)

- Seven percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 9,020 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide (10%) compared to male respondents (3%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- Ten percent of respondents with a college education and 9% of those with some post high school education reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to 6% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide compared to married respondents (11% and 5%, respectively).
- Respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide (26%) compared to respondents who did not have a mental health condition (2%).

2008 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 62)

- From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting they considered suicide.
- In 2008, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2008 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they considered suicide.
- In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2008.
- In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2008.

- In 2008 and 2020, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 62)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2017 and 2020, female respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting they considered suicide.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2017 and 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.

Table 62. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q31A)^①

	2008	2014 ^②	2017	2020
TOTAL	5%	3%	5%	7%
Gender ^{1,3,4}				
Male ^a	7	--	3	3
Female ^a	2	--	7	10
Age ⁴				
18 to 34 ^{a,b}	6	--	7	16
35 to 44	6	--	6	5
45 to 54	4	--	5	7
55 to 64	7	--	1	4
65 and Older	0	--	3	<1
Education ⁴				
High School or Less	4	--	5	2
Some Post High School	6	--	4	9
College Graduate ^{a,b}	3	--	5	10
Household Income ^{3,4}				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	--	10	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	1	--	1	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	3	3
Marital Status ^{3,4}				
Married	4	--	2	5
Not Married ^a	5	--	9	11
Mental Health Condition ^{1,3,4}				
Yes	22	--	15	26
No	2	--	2	2
Loaded Firearm ^③				
Yes	0	--	--	11
No	5	--	--	7
Loaded and Unlocked Firearm ^③				
Yes	0	--	--	14
No	5	--	--	7

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

^③Firearm questions not asked in 2017.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2008; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2014

³demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ⁴demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2008 to 2020; ^byear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Attempted Suicide in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 63)

- Three percent of respondents reported in the past year they attempted suicide. This represents up to 5,740 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.
- Eight percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they attempted suicide in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents 35 and older.
- Five percent of respondents with a college education reported they attempted suicide in the past year compared to 2% of those with some post high school education or less than one percent of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they attempted suicide in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a mental health condition reported they attempted suicide in the past year compared to less than one percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition.

Of the 3% of respondents who reported in the past year they attempted suicide (n=18)...

- Of the 18 respondents who reported in the past year they attempted suicide, 67% reported the attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Table 63. Attempted Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q31B)^o

	2020
TOTAL	3%
Gender	
Male	3
Female	3
Age ¹	
18 to 34	8
35 to 44	<1
45 to 54	<1
55 to 64	<1
65 and Older	<1
Education ¹	
High School or Less	<1
Some Post High School	2
College Graduate	5
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	<1
Marital Status	
Married	2
Not Married	4
Mental Health Condition ¹	
Yes	12
No	<1
Loaded Firearm	
Yes	6
No	3
Loaded and Unlocked Firearm	
Yes	0
No	3

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Someone Seeing a Therapist or Psychiatrist

2020 Findings (Table 64)

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone seeing a therapist or psychiatrist as a sign of strength because they are dealing more openly with problems that they may have. Nine percent of respondents reported when they hear that someone is seeing a therapist or psychiatrist, generally, they consider that a sign of weakness because they should be able to deal with their problems on their own.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they consider someone seeing a therapist or psychiatrist as a sign of strength because they are dealing more openly with problems that they may have (97%) compared to male respondents (85%).

Table 64. Seeing a Therapist/Psychiatrist is a Sign of Strength by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q32)[®]

	2020
TOTAL	91%
Gender ¹	
Male	85
Female	97
Age	
18 to 34	91
35 to 44	90
45 to 54	88
55 to 64	92
65 and Older	93
Education	
High School or Less	89
Some Post High School	91
College Graduate	95
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	90
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	97
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90
Marital Status	
Married	90
Not Married	94
Mental Health Condition	
Yes	92
No	91
Felt Sad/Blue/Depressed (Past Month)	
Sometimes/Rarely/Never	91
Always/Nearly Always	91

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Someone Taking Medication to Treat Mental Health Condition

2020 Findings (Table 65)

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control. Nine percent of respondents reported when they hear that someone is taking medication to treat a mental health condition, generally, they consider that a sign of weakness because they should be able to handle their condition without medication.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control (95%) compared to male respondents (87%).
- Ninety-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control compared to 91% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 87% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who did not have a mental health condition were more likely to report they consider someone taking medication to treat a mental health condition as a sign of strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control (93%) compared to respondents with a mental health condition (87%).

Table 65. Taking Medication to Treat a Mental Health Condition is Sign of Strength by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q33)^o

	2020
TOTAL	91%
Gender ¹	
Male	87
Female	95
Age	
18 to 34	89
35 to 44	89
45 to 54	90
55 to 64	95
65 and Older	95
Education	
High School or Less	93
Some Post High School	91
College Graduate	92
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	99
Top 40 Percent Bracket	91
Marital Status	
Married	92
Not Married	91
Mental Health Condition ¹	
Yes	87
No	93
Felt Sad/Blue/Depressed (Past Month)	
Sometimes/Rarely/Never	92
Always/Nearly Always	85

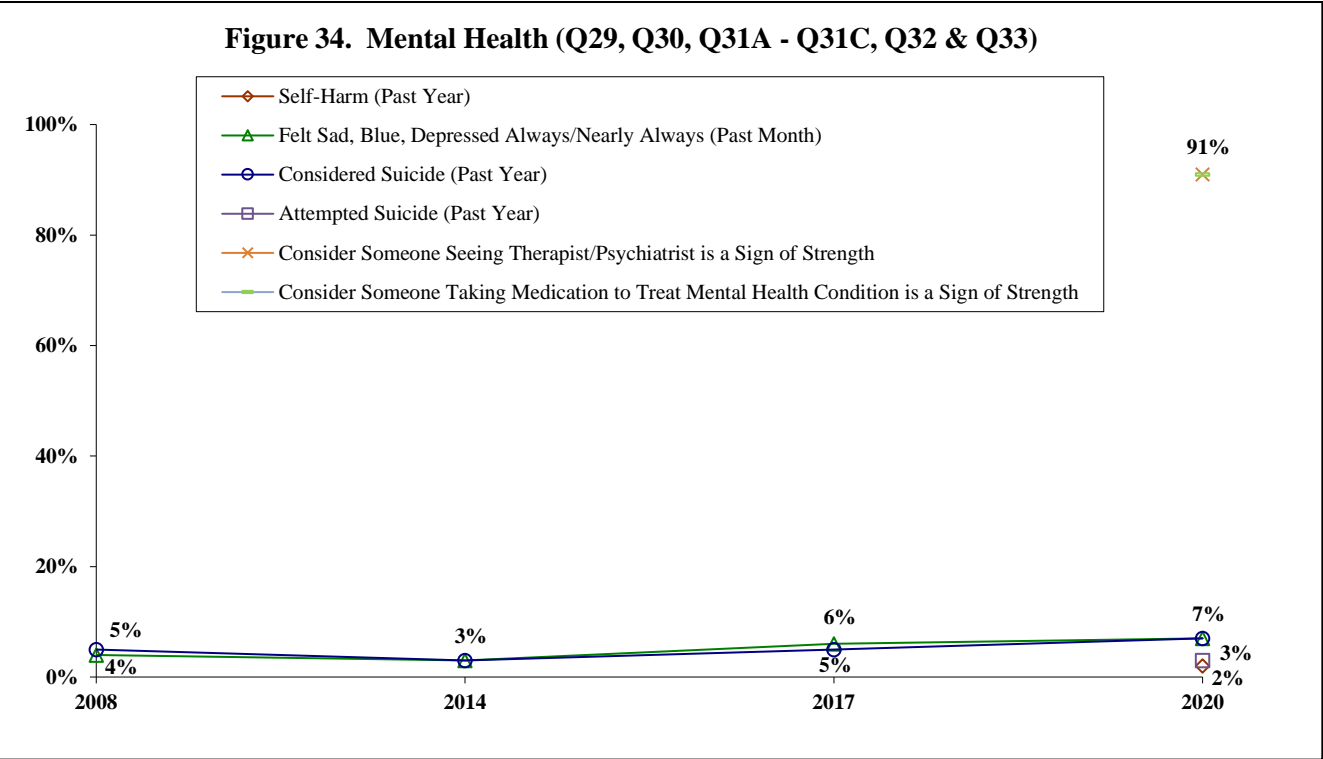
^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

Mental Health Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month while from 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change. From 2008 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year, as well as from 2017 to 2020.



Personal Safety Issues (Tables 66 & 67)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, 3% of respondents reported someone physically hurt them in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year. Seven percent of respondents reported someone verbally or emotionally abused them in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these three situations; respondents 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents who reported at least one situation in the past year reported they used health care or community resources.

Someone Physically Hurt You in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 66)

- Three percent of respondents reported someone physically hurt them, for example, hit, kicked, strangled, slapped, punched or threatened in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were physically hurt in the past year (5%) compared to female respondents (1%).
- Seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were physically hurt in the past year compared to 0% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old.
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were physically hurt in the past year compared to 1% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 0% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were physically hurt in the past year compared to married respondents (6% and 1%, respectively).

Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 66)

- Zero percent of respondents reported someone forced them to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were forced to perform sexual acts against their will in the past year.

Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 66)

- Seven percent of respondents reported someone put them down verbally or used emotional abuse, for example, called names, humiliated in public or used intimidation or manipulation to harm them in the past year.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

- Eleven percent of respondents with a college education reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 6% of those with a high school education or less or 5% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were verbally or emotionally abused in the past year compared to married respondents (12% and 5%, respectively).

Table 66. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q39A – 39C)^o

	Someone Physically Hurt You	Someone Forced You to Perform Sexual Acts Against Your Will ^o	Someone Verbally or Emotionally Abused You
TOTAL	3%	0%	7%
Gender			
Male	5 ¹	--	7
Female	1 ¹	--	8
Age			
18 to 34	7 ¹	--	16 ¹
35 to 44	0 ¹	--	3 ¹
45 to 54	5 ¹	--	10 ¹
55 to 64	0 ¹	--	4 ¹
65 and Older	<1 ¹	--	<1 ¹
Education			
High School or Less	4	--	6 ¹
Some Post High School	1	--	5 ¹
College Graduate	4	--	11 ¹
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8 ¹	--	15 ¹
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0 ¹	--	2 ¹
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1 ¹	--	5 ¹
Marital Status			
Married	1 ¹	--	5 ¹
Not Married	6 ¹	--	12 ¹

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^oData is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

Combined Personal Safety Issues in Past Year

2020 Findings (Table 67)

- A total of 8% of all respondents reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year.

- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year compared to 3% of those 35 to 44 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported at least one of the three personal safety issues compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the three personal safety issues compared to married respondents (13% and 5%, respectively).

Of the 8% of respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year (n=52)...

- Of the 52 respondents who reported at least one of the three personal safety issues in the past year, 21% reported they used health care or community resources, for example, went to a hospital or clinic, contacted a behavioral health, domestic violence or sexual assault program, went to a shelter or called a crisis hotline in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally.

Table 67. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues in Past Year by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q39A – 39C)[®]

	2020
TOTAL	8%
Gender	
Male	8
Female	8
Age ¹	
18 to 34	16
35 to 44	3
45 to 54	12
55 to 64	4
65 and Older	<1
Education	
High School or Less	7
Some Post High School	6
College Graduate	11
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5
Marital Status ¹	
Married	5
Not Married	13

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

Top County Health Issues (Figures 35 & 36; Tables 68 - 83)

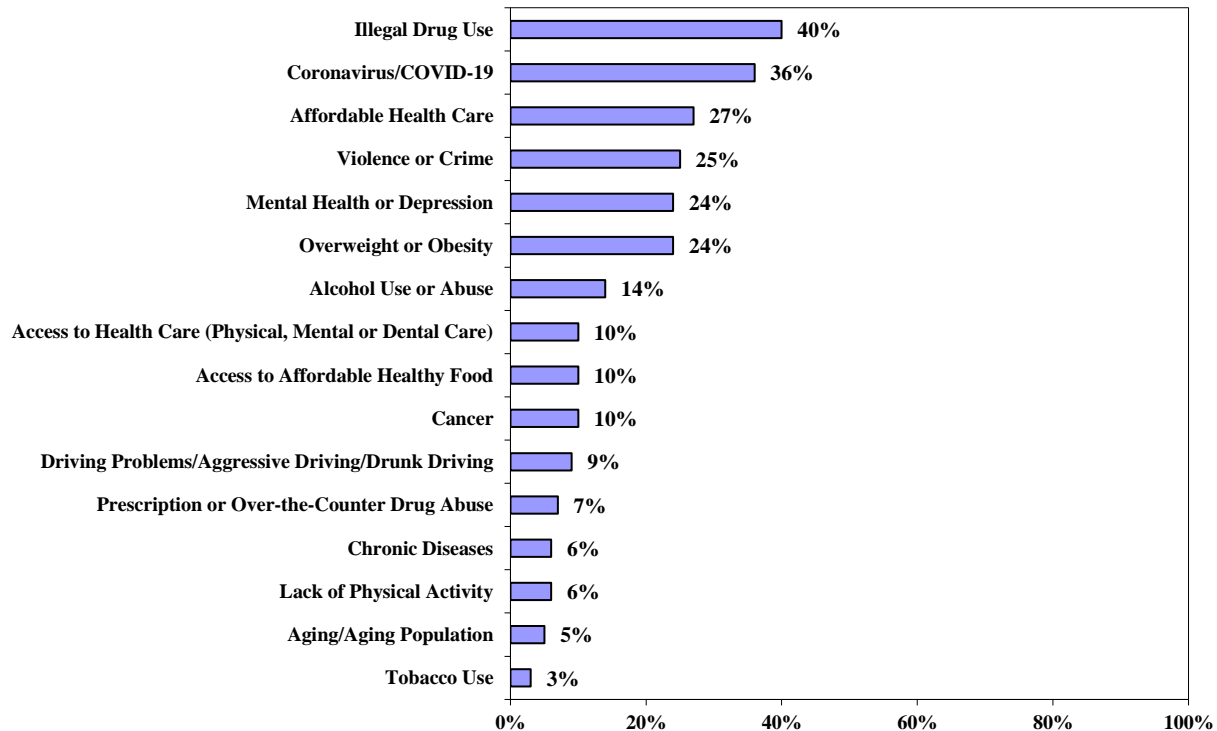
KEY FINDINGS: In 2020, respondents were asked to list the top three health issues in the county. The most often cited were illegal drug use (40%), coronavirus/COVID-19 (36%) or affordable health care (27%). Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue. Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report coronavirus/COVID-19. Respondents 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report affordable health care. Twenty-five percent of respondents reported violence or crime; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported mental health/depression; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported overweight/obesity as a top health issue; respondents who were male, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse; respondents 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported access to health care; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food; respondents 18 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as a top issue; respondents who were male, 65 and older, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents were more likely to report driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving; married respondents were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse; respondents with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents 45 to 54 years old, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported aging or the aging population as a top health issue; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported tobacco use; respondents who were female or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, chronic diseases or tobacco use as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported affordable health care, violence/crime, mental health/depression, access to affordable healthy food, driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving or lack of physical activity as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, alcohol use/abuse, cancer or aging/aging population as one of the top health issues in the county.

2020 Findings

- Respondents were asked to list the three largest health issues in Fond du Lac County. Respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use (40%), coronavirus/COVID-19 (36%) or affordable health care (27%).

Figure 35. Top County Health Issues for 2020 (Q55)



Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 68)

- Forty percent of respondents reported illegal drug use as one of the top three county health issues.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old reported illegal drug use as one of the top health issues compared to 38% of those 18 to 34 years old or 28% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fifty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported illegal drug use as a top issue compared to 36% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue compared to unmarried respondents (46% and 31%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 68)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting illegal drug use.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report illegal drug use. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report illegal drug use. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting illegal drug use.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting illegal drug use.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report illegal drug use as a top health issue.
- In 2017, unmarried respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report illegal drug use. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting illegal drug use.

Table 68. Illegal Drug Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	50%	40%
Gender		
Male ^a	53	43
Female ^a	47	37
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	66	38
35 to 44	52	50
45 to 54	40	45
55 to 64	51	43
65 and Older	36	28
Education		
High School or Less ^a	49	36
Some Post High School	48	44
College Graduate ^a	53	39
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	45	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	41	36
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57	50
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married	45	46
Not Married ^a	55	31

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Coronavirus/COVID-19 as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 69)

- Thirty-six percent of respondents reported coronavirus/COVID-19 as one of the top three county health issues.
- Fifty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported coronavirus/COVID-19 as one of the top health issues compared to 27% of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old.
- Forty-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported coronavirus/COVID-19 as a top issue compared to 40% of those with a college education or 28% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Forty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported coronavirus/COVID-19 as a top health issue compared to 37% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 69. Coronavirus/COVID-19 as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for 2020 (Q55)[®]

	2020
TOTAL	36%
Gender	
Male	34
Female	37
Age ¹	
18 to 34	27
35 to 44	43
45 to 54	27
55 to 64	35
65 and Older	54
Education ¹	
High School or Less	43
Some Post High School	28
College Graduate	40
Household Income ¹	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	42
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37
Marital Status	
Married	37
Not Married	36

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 70)

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported affordable health care as one of the top three county health issues.
- Forty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported affordable health care as one of the top health issues compared to 24% of those 55 to 64 years old or 19% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported affordable health care as a top issue compared to 24% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 70)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported affordable health care as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report affordable health care as a top health issue. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting affordable health care.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report affordable health care. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report affordable health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting affordable health care.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting affordable health care.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report affordable health care as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting affordable health care.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting affordable health care.

Table 70. Affordable Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^⓪

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	8%	27%
Gender ¹		
Male ^a	4	28
Female ^a	13	27
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34 ^a	3	19
35 to 44 ^a	0	43
45 to 54	19	28
55 to 64	12	24
65 and Older ^a	8	29
Education		
High School or Less ^a	9	26
Some Post High School ^a	5	27
College Graduate ^a	10	29
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	7	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	24
Marital Status		
Married ^a	9	25
Not Married ^a	7	31

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Violence or Crime as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 71)

- Twenty-five percent of respondents reported violence or crime as one of the top three county health issues.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 29% of those 18 to 34 years old reported violence or crime as one of the top health issues compared to 16% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported violence or crime as a top issue compared to 23% of those with a college education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported violence or crime as a top health issue compared to 27% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 19% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 71)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence or crime as one of the top health issues in the county.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported violence or crime as one of the top three issues in 2017.

Table 71. Violence or Crime as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017 ^②	2020
TOTAL ^a	3%	25%
Gender		
Male	--	24
Female	--	26
Age ²		
18 to 34	--	29
35 to 44	--	25
45 to 54	--	31
55 to 64	--	22
65 and Older	--	16
Education ²		
High School or Less	--	20
Some Post High School	--	31
College Graduate	--	23
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	27
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	30
Marital Status		
Married	--	28
Not Married	--	21

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 72)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported mental health or depression as one of the top three health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top health issues (28%) compared to male respondents (20%).

- Thirty-one percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a college education reported mental health/depression as a top health issue compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 16% of respondents with a high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 72)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting mental health/depression.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting mental health/depression.
- In 2017, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression.
- In 2017, married respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting mental health/depression.

Table 72. Mental Health or Depression as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)[®]

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	18%	24%
Gender ²		
Male	15	20
Female ^a	20	28
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	35	31
35 to 44 ^a	12	28
45 to 54 ^a	9	31
55 to 64	18	19
65 and Older	6	10
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	19	16
Some Post High School ^a	11	26
College Graduate	23	30
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	9	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	17	28
Marital Status ¹		
Married ^a	11	23
Not Married	25	26

[®]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 73)

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported overweight or obesity as one of the top three county health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report overweight or obesity as one of the top health issues (27%) compared to female respondents (20%).
- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported overweight or obesity as a top issue compared to 19% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report overweight or obesity as a top health issue compared to unmarried respondents (29% and 16%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 73)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight or obesity as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, male respondents were more likely to report overweight or obesity, with a noted increase since 2017.
- In 2017, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report overweight or obesity. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting overweight or obesity as a top county health issue.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report overweight or obesity. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting overweight or obesity.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report overweight or obesity as a top county health issue. In 2020, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report overweight or obesity. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting overweight or obesity.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, married respondents were more likely to report overweight or obesity, with a noted increase since 2017.

Table 73. Overweight or Obesity as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^⓪

	2017	2020
TOTAL	20%	24%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	18	27
Female	22	20
Age ¹		
18 to 34	22	16
35 to 44	26	25
45 to 54	33	27
55 to 64 ^a	10	27
65 and Older ^a	9	28
Education ¹		
High School or Less ^a	9	26
Some Post High School	16	21
College Graduate	34	26
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	5	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	29	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	31
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	20	29
Not Married	20	16

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 74)

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top three county health issues.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues compared to 12% of those 35 to 44 years old or 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported alcohol use or abuse as a top issue compared to 10% of respondents with some post high school education or less.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 74)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol use or abuse as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, male respondents were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse as a top health issue, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting alcohol use or abuse.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents with a college education were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse.
- In 2017, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol use or abuse. In 2020, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 74. Alcohol Use or Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^o

	2017	2020
TOTAL	15%	14%
Gender ¹		
Male	20	14
Female	10	15
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	21	11
35 to 44	12	12
45 to 54 ^a	9	22
55 to 64	13	18
65 and Older	14	13
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less	16	10
Some Post High School	7	10
College Graduate	21	24
Household Income ¹		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21	17
Marital Status		
Married	14	14
Not Married	16	16

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 75)

- Ten percent of respondents reported access to health care (physical, mental or dental care) as one of the top three county health issues.
- Seventeen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported access to health care as one of the top health issues compared to 9% of those 18 to 34 years old or 2% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.

- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported access to health care as a top issue compared to 9% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report access to health care as a top health issue compared to married respondents (14% and 8%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 75)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported access to health care as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, female respondents were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting access to health care.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report access to health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting access to health care.
- In 2017, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report access to health care. In 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting access to health care.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report access to health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting access to health care.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report access to health care. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting access to health care.

Table 75. Access to Health Care as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^⓪

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	17%	10%
Gender ¹		
Male	12	9
Female ^a	21	11
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	19	9
35 to 44	15	17
45 to 54 ^a	12	2
55 to 64	24	13
65 and Older	12	11
Education ¹		
High School or Less	9	9
Some Post High School ^a	24	11
College Graduate	17	10
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	14	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	9
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	15	8
Not Married	19	14

^⓪Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 76)

- Ten percent of respondents reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top three county health issues.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues compared to 6% of those 65 and older or 4% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Thirteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported access to affordable healthy food as a top issue compared to 10% of those with a high school education or less or 6% of respondents with a college education.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 76)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported access to affordable healthy food as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting access to affordable healthy food.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food, with a noted increase since 2017. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 64 years old reporting access to affordable healthy food.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report access to affordable healthy food. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting access to affordable healthy food.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting access to affordable healthy food.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting access to affordable healthy food.

Table 76. Access to Affordable Healthy Food as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	4%	10%
Gender		
Male ^a	3	10
Female ^a	4	10
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	3	16
35 to 44	8	4
45 to 54 ^a	1	12
55 to 64 ^a	1	11
65 and Older	4	6
Education ²		
High School or Less ^a	2	10
Some Post High School ^a	2	13
College Graduate	5	6
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	2	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	3	11
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	13
Marital Status		
Married	5	9
Not Married ^a	2	12

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Cancer as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 77)

- Ten percent of respondents reported cancer as one of the top three county health issues.
- Male respondents were more likely to report cancer as one of the top health issues (13%) compared to female respondents (6%).
- Seventeen percent of respondents 65 and older reported cancer as a top issue compared to 7% of those 18 to 44 years old or 6% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported cancer as a top health issue compared to 8% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported cancer as one of the top health issues compared to 7% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 77)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported cancer as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017 and 2020, male respondents were more likely to report cancer as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting cancer.
- In 2017, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report cancer. In 2020, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report cancer. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting cancer.
- In 2017, education was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report cancer as a top health issue.
- In 2017 and 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report cancer. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting cancer.

Table 77. Cancer as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^o

	2017	2020
TOTAL	13%	10%
Gender ^{1,2}		
Male ^a	21	13
Female	6	6
Age ^{1,2}		
18 to 34	7	7
35 to 44	8	7
45 to 54	14	6
55 to 64 ^a	28	13
65 and Older	13	17
Education ²		
High School or Less	18	17
Some Post High School	13	8
College Graduate	9	6
Household Income ^{1,2}		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	16	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	7
Marital Status		
Married	13	9
Not Married	14	10

^oPercentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 78)

- Nine percent of respondents reported driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as one of the three top county health issues.
- Married respondents were more likely to report driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as one of the top health issues compared to unmarried respondents (13% and 4%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 78)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving.
- In 2017 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving.

- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving.
- In 2017 and 2020, married respondents were more likely to report driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving.

Table 78. Driving Problems/Aggressive Driving/Drunk Driving as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	5%	9%
Gender		
Male	6	11
Female ^a	3	8
Age		
18 to 34 ^a	3	15
35 to 44	2	6
45 to 54	4	8
55 to 64	7	7
65 and Older	8	8
Education		
High School or Less	8	8
Some Post High School ^a	3	11
College Graduate ^a	3	9
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	4	10
Marital Status ^{1,2}		
Married ^a	7	13
Not Married	2	4

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 79)

- Seven percent of respondents reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top three county health issues.

- Thirteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues compared to 4% of those with a high school education or less or 2% of respondents with a college education.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as a top issue compared to 5% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as a top health issue compared to married respondents (9% and 5%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 79)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.
- In 2017 and 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.
- In 2017, respondents with a college education were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. In 2020, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.

Table 79. Prescription or Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	17%	7%
Gender		
Male ^a	16	8
Female ^a	17	6
Age		
18 to 34 ^a	16	8
35 to 44 ^a	17	3
45 to 54 ^a	19	8
55 to 64	15	9
65 and Older ^a	16	6
Education ^{1,2}		
High School or Less ^a	9	4
Some Post High School	13	13
College Graduate ^a	25	2
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	13	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	19	4
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	18	5
Not Married	15	9

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 80)

- Six percent of respondents reported chronic diseases, like diabetes or heart disease, as one of the top three county health issues.
- Ten percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 9% of those 65 and older reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 5% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or less than one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 80)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the county.

- In 2017 and 2020, gender was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting chronic diseases.
- In 2017, age was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting chronic diseases.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting chronic diseases.
- In 2017, household income was not a significant variable. In 2020, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting chronic diseases.
- In 2017 and 2020, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting chronic diseases as a top health issue.

Table 80. Chronic Diseases as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	17%	6%
Gender		
Male ^a	21	7
Female ^a	14	5
Age ²		
18 to 34 ^a	17	0
35 to 44 ^a	15	5
45 to 54 ^a	23	10
55 to 64	15	7
65 and Older	14	9
Education		
High School or Less ^a	20	5
Some Post High School ^a	13	5
College Graduate ^a	18	7
Household Income ²		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket ^a	15	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	14	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket ^a	21	5
Marital Status		
Married ^a	17	4
Not Married ^a	18	7

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Lack of Physical Activity as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 81)

- Six percent of respondents reported lack of physical activity as one of the top three county health issues.
- Ten percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported lack of physical activity as one of the top health issues compared to 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report lack of physical activity as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (7% and 4%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 81)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported lack of physical activity as one of the top health issues in the county.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported lack of physical activity as one of the top three issues in 2017.

Table 81. Lack of Physical Activity as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017 ^②	2020
TOTAL ^a	3%	6%
Gender		
Male	--	7
Female	--	5
Age ²		
18 to 34	--	0
35 to 44	--	6
45 to 54	--	10
55 to 64	--	8
65 and Older	--	6
Education		
High School or Less	--	4
Some Post High School	--	6
College Graduate	--	7
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	6
Marital Status ²		
Married	--	7
Not Married	--	4

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2017; ²demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2020

^ayear difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2017 to 2020

Aging/Aging Population as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 82)

- Five percent of respondents reported aging or the aging population as one of the top three county health issues.
- Twelve percent of respondents 65 and older reported aging/aging population as one of the top health issues compared to 6% of those 45 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 82)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported aging/aging population as one of the top health issues in the county.
- No demographic comparisons across years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported aging/aging population as one of the top three issues in 2017.

Table 82. Aging/Aging Population as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017 ^②	2020
TOTAL	3%	5%
Gender		
Male	--	5
Female	--	5
Age ²		
18 to 34	--	0
35 to 44	--	0
45 to 54	--	6
55 to 64	--	6
65 and Older	--	12
Education		
High School or Less	--	7
Some Post High School	--	5
College Graduate	--	3
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	3
Marital Status		
Married	--	5
Not Married	--	5

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

^②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Tobacco Use as a Top County Health Issue

2020 Findings (Table 83)

- Three percent of respondents reported tobacco use as one of the top three county health issues.
- Five percent of female respondents reported tobacco use as one of the top health issues compared to less than one percent of male respondents.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report tobacco use as a top issue compared to married respondents (5% and 1%, respectively).

2017 to 2020 Year Comparisons (Table 83)

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported tobacco use as one of the top health issues in the county.
- In 2017, gender was not a significant variable. In 2020, female respondents were more likely to report tobacco use as a top health issue. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting tobacco use.
- In 2017, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report tobacco use. In 2020, age was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting tobacco use.
- In 2017 and 2020, education was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting tobacco use.
- In 2017 and 2020, household income was not a significant variable. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting tobacco use.
- In 2017, marital status was not a significant variable. In 2020, unmarried respondents were more likely to report tobacco use. From 2017 to 2020, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting tobacco use.

Table 83. Tobacco Use as a Top County Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Q55)^①

	2017	2020
TOTAL ^a	6%	3%
Gender ²		
Male ^a	7	<1
Female	5	5
Age ¹		
18 to 34	2	6
35 to 44 ^a	25	<1
45 to 54	2	2
55 to 64	1	<1
65 and Older	4	2
Education		
High School or Less	4	1
Some Post High School ^a	9	2
College Graduate	6	4
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket ^a	10	<1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	2
Marital Status ²		
Married ^a	5	1
Not Married	7	5

^①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

¹demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2017; ²demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2020

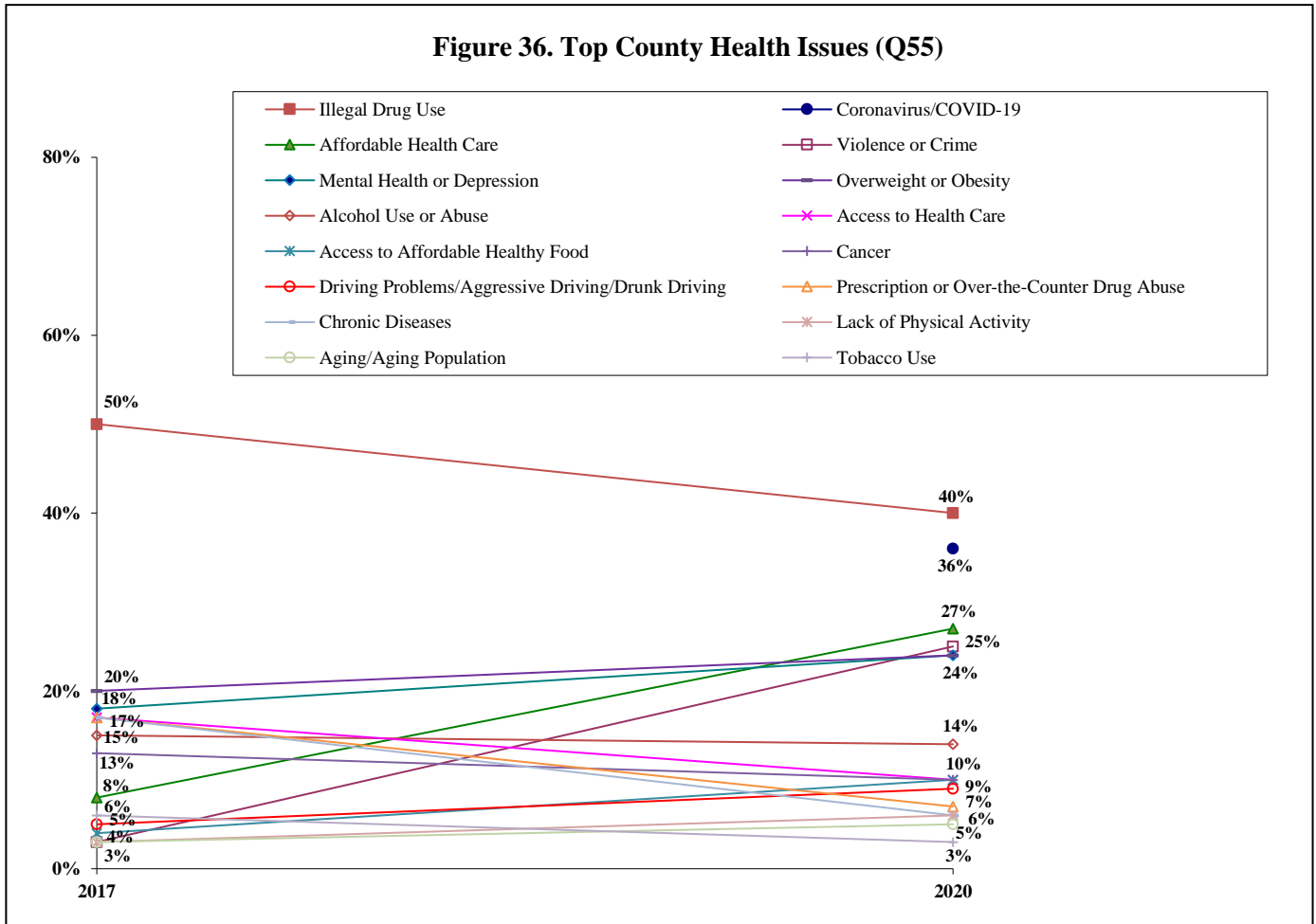
^ayear difference at p≤0.05 from 2017 to 2020

Top County Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported illegal drug use, access to health care, prescription/over-the-counter drug abuse, chronic diseases or tobacco use as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported affordable health care, violence/crime, mental health/depression, access to affordable healthy food, driving problems/aggressive driving/drunk driving or lack of physical activity as one of the top health issues in the county. From 2017 to 2020, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported overweight/obesity, alcohol use/abuse, cancer or aging/aging population as one of the top health issues in the county.

Figure 36. Top County Health Issues (Q55)



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

FOND DU LAC COUNTY
2020 COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY
August 6, 2020 to September 30, 2020

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

County Information

1. What county do you live in?

Fond du Lac..... 100%

2. What city, town or village do you legally reside in?

Fond du Lac, city.....37%
Ripon, city 9
North Fond du Lac, village..... 8
Fond du Lac, town..... 6
Taycheedah, town..... 4
Friendship, town..... 3
Campbellsport, village..... 3
Empire, town 3
Byron, town..... 3
Waupun, city 3
All others (2% or less).....22

3. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

54935.....35%
54937.....25
54971.....10
53010..... 7
53963..... 4
53049..... 3
53057..... 3
All others (2% or less)..... 14

Health Care Coverage

4. *Currently*, what is your primary type of health care coverage?

Employer sponsored health plan 62%
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance
agent or insurance company 4
Insurance bought through the health care exchange,
sometimes called the Affordable Care Act (ACA) or
ObamaCare..... 4
Medicaid including Medical Assistance, Title 19 or
Badger Care..... 4
Medicare 18
Other 3
No health care coverage 4

5. Did **everyone** in your household have health care coverage during all, part or none of the *past 12 months*?

All..... 92%
 Part 5
 None 3
 Not sure <1

6. In the *past 12 months*, have **you or someone in your household**...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
A. Delayed or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?	23%	75%	3%
B. Not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?	11	87	2

7. Was there a time during the *last 12 months* that **you or someone in your household** did not receive the medical care needed?

Yes..... 12% →CONTINUE WITH Q8
 No 86 →GO TO Q9
 Not sure 2 →GO TO Q9

8. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the medical care needed?
 [77 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford..... 52%
 Co-payments too high 44
 Insurance did not cover it 36
 No insurance..... 32
 Not enough time 18
 Poor medical care available..... 16
 Unable to get appointment 8
 Don't know where to go 8
 Physical barriers 4
 Inconvenient hours 3
 Specialty physician not in area..... 3
 Other (2% or less)..... 13

9. Was there a time during the *last 12 months* that **you or someone in your household** did not receive the dental care needed?

Yes..... 24% →CONTINUE WITH Q10
 No 75 →GO TO Q11
 Not sure 1 →GO TO Q11

10. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the dental care needed?
[156 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

No insurance.....	40%
Cannot afford.....	38
Insurance did not cover it	33
Unable to get appointment	15
Co-payments too high	13
Not enough time	12
Don't know where to go	7
Poor dental care available.....	4
Specialty physician not in area.....	3
Inconvenient hours	3
Other (2% or less).....	13

11. Was there a time during the *last 12 months* that **you or someone in your household** did not receive the mental health care needed?

Yes.....	7%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q12
No	90	→ GO TO Q13
Not sure	2	→ GO TO Q13

12. What were the reasons you or someone in your household did not receive the mental health care needed?
[49 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Cannot afford.....	61%
Unable to get appointment	35
No insurance.....	31
Insurance did not cover it	29
Not enough time	29
Co-payments too high	22
Poor mental health care available.....	18
Don't know where to go	18
Inconvenient hours	8
Other (2% or less).....	12

13. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes.....	87%
No	13

14. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	70%
Public health clinic	1
Samaritan Clinic	0
Hospital emergency room	<1
Urgent care center or walk-in care	20
Employee clinic	4
No usual place	3
Other	<1

General Health

15. In general, how would you rate your health?

Poor 2%
 Fair 11
 Good 39
 Very good 33
 Excellent 15

16. About how long has it been since you...

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never
A. Received a routine checkup (general physical exam, not for a specific injury, illness or condition)?	63%	21%	9%	7%	<1%
B. Had a cholesterol test?	53	26	7	6	7
C. Had a visit to a dentist or dental clinic?	64	16	8	11	1
D. Had an eye exam?	56	22	11	9	3

17. In the *past 12 months*, have you fallen and injured yourself at home? [173 Respondents 60 and Older]

Yes 12%
 No 88

18. Do you have an advance health care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes 34%
 No 66

19. If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, would you...

Definitely not get the vaccine 15%
 Probably not get the vaccine 11
 Probably get the vaccine 31
 Definitely get the vaccine 27
 Not sure 16

20. In the *past three years*, have you...

A. Been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider?

B. If yes, is it under control through medication, exercise, therapy or lifestyle changes?

A. Been treated for or told have...		Condition	B. Is it under control?		
Yes	No		Yes	No	[n=]
29%	71%	A. High blood pressure	86%	14%	[172]
22	78	B. Blood cholesterol is high	84	16	[133]
10	90	C. Heart disease or a heart condition	72	28	[61]
22	78	D. Mental health condition such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression	79	21	[133]
9	91	E. Diabetes (not associated with a pregnancy)	95	5	[56]
7	93	F. <i>Currently</i> treated for or told you have asthma	87	13	[47]

21. When you are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day, how often do you wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher?

Never	17%
Rarely	21
Sometimes	30
Most of the time	24
Always.....	7

22. In the *past 30 days*, did you text or email while driving a car or other vehicle?

Yes.....	29%
No	71

Nutrition and Physical Health

23. On an *average day*, how many servings...

		Number of Servings				
		0	1	2	3	4 or More
A.	Of <u>fruit</u> do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned, frozen or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of 100% juice.	9%	39%	34%	11%	7%
B.	Of <u>vegetables</u> do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of cooked, frozen or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of 100% juice.	4	37	36	16	8

24. When you buy a food product for the first time, how often do you read the nutrition label that includes ingredients, serving size and amount of calories, fat, sodium and added sugar per serving?

Never	14%
Rarely	19
Sometimes	28
Often.....	39

25. Was there a time during the *last 12 months* that your household was hungry, but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?

Yes..... 6%
 No 94
 Not sure <1

26. In a *usual week*, not including at work, on how many days do you...

A. Do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time? Moderate activities include brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate.

No moderate activity 10%
 Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or
 less than 30 minutes each time 47
 5 times/week for 30 minutes or more 43

B. Do vigorous activities for at least 20 minutes at a time? Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.

No vigorous activity 32%
 Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes or
 less than 20 minutes each time 35
 3 times/week for 20 minutes or more 33

C. Do physical activities or exercises to strengthen your muscles? Do **not** count aerobic activities like walking, running or bicycling. Count activities using your own body weight like yoga, sit-ups or push-ups and those using weight machines, free weights or elastic bands.

Zero days 55%
 1 to 2 days 20
 3 or more days 25

Women's Health (If Male, Go to Q28)

27. About how long has it been since ...

A. Your last mammogram? A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer.
 [156 Respondents 50 and Older]

Less than 12 months ago 55%
 More than 1 year, but less than 2 years ago 19
 2 years, but less than 3 years ago 9
 3 years, but less than 5 years ago 4
 5 or more years ago 10
 Never 2

- B. Your last pap smear, if you have not had a hysterectomy? A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. [259 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Less than 12 months ago	27%
More than 1 year, but less than 2 years ago	34
2 years, but less than 3 years ago	18
3 years, but less than 5 years ago	5
5 or more years ago	10
Never	6

- C. Your last HPV test, if you have not had a hysterectomy? An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.
[254 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Less than 12 months ago	23%
More than 1 year, but less than 2 years ago	28
2 years, but less than 3 years ago	14
3 years, but less than 5 years ago	4
5 or more years ago	7
Never	25

Colorectal Health

28. About how long has it been since ...

- A. Your last blood stool test? A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. [287 Respondents 50 and Older]

Less than 12 months ago	14%
More than 1 year, but less than 2 years ago	14
2 years, but less than 5 years ago	11
5 years, but less than 10 years ago	9
10 or more years ago	7
Never	46

- B. Your last sigmoidoscopy? A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. [279 Respondents 50 and Older]

Less than 12 months ago	5%
More than 1 year, but less than 2 years ago	5
2 years, but less than 5 years ago	5
5 years, but less than 10 years ago	12
10 or more years ago	8
Never	67

- C. Your last colonoscopy? A colonoscopy uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test.
[289 Respondents 50 and Older]

Less than 12 months ago 12%
 More than 1 year, but less than 2 years ago 13
 2 years, but less than 5 years ago 25
 5 years, but less than 10 years ago 26
 10 or more years ago 6
 Never 19

Mental Health

29. During the *past 12 months*, did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?

Yes..... 2%
 No 98

30. During the *past 30 days*, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never 24%
 Rarely 36
 Sometimes 33
 Nearly always 7
 Always..... <1

31. In the *past year*...

	Yes	No
A. Have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?	7%	93%
B. Have you attempted suicide?	3	97
C. --If attempted suicide, did the attempt result in an injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse? [18 Respondents]	67	33

32. When you hear that someone is seeing a therapist or psychiatrist, generally, do you consider that a sign of...

Weakness because they should be able to deal with their problems on their own..... 9%
 Strength because they are dealing more openly with problems they may have..... 91

33. When you hear that someone is taking medication to treat a mental health condition, generally, do you consider that a sign of...

Weakness because they should be able to handle their condition without medication..... 9%
 Strength because they are getting treatment for a condition beyond their control..... 91

Alcohol Use

An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

34. During the *past 30 days*, on how many days did you drink **any** alcoholic beverages?

0 days.....	26%
1 day	7
2 to 3 days	15
4 to 5 days	14
6 to 7 days	8
8 or more days	31

35. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many days during the *past month* did you have [five or more drinks (males); four or more drinks (females)]...

0 days.....	63%
1 day	11
2 to 3 days	8
4 to 5 days	4
6 to 7 days	4
8 or more days	10

Vehicle Safety

36. In the *past 30 days*, did you **drive or ride in a vehicle** when the driver had...

	Yes	No
A. Perhaps too much alcohol to drink?	5%	95%
B. Used marijuana or other THC containing products?	2	98

Household Safety

37. In the *past 12 months*, did **you or anyone in your household** take prescription medications like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed to them or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused?

Yes.....	2%
No	97
Not sure	<1

38. During the *past year*, has **anyone in your household, including yourself**, experienced any kind of problem such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
A. Drinking alcohol?	6%	93%	<1%
B. Marijuana?	2	97	<1
C. Cocaine, meth or other street drugs?	<1	99	<1
D. Heroin, prescription drugs or other opioids?	1	98	<1
E. Gambling?	2	97	1

Personal Safety

39. During the *past year*, has anyone...

	Yes	No
A. Physically hurt you, for example, hit, kicked, strangled, slapped, punched or threatened to hurt you?	3%	97%
B. Forced you to perform sexual acts against your will?	0	100
C. Put you down verbally or used emotional abuse, for example, called you names, humiliated you in public or used intimidation or manipulation to harm you?	7	93

40.	[IF YES to Q39A, Q39B or Q39C] Have you used health care or community resources, for example, went to a hospital or clinic, contacted a behavioral health, domestic violence or sexual assault program, went to a shelter or called a crisis hotline in response to being harmed physically, sexually or emotionally? [52 Respondents]
	Yes 21%
	No..... 79

IF NO to Q39A, Q39B and Q39C: Go to Q41

If you would like to talk to someone about this, please call the Solutions Center's 24-hour helpline at 920-923-1700.

Vaping/Electronic Vaping Product Use

41. In the *past 30 days*, did you use electronic vapor products such as e-cigarettes, e-hookahs, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens or hookah pens?

Yes..... 5% CONTINUE WITH Q42
No95 →GO TO Q43

42. During the *past 12 months*, have you stopped vaping for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [31 Current Vapers]

Yes.....19% →GO TO Q44
No81 →GO TO Q44

43. In the *past 7 days*, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was using a vapor product? [628 Nonvapers]

0 days.....94%
1 to 3 days 4
4 to 6 days<1
All 7 days 0

44. Which statement best describes the rules about using vapor products inside your home?

Vaping is not allowed anywhere inside your home.....81%
Vaping is allowed in some places or at sometimes 2
Vaping is allowed anywhere inside your home..... 2
There are no rules about vaping inside your home.....13
Not sure 3

Tobacco Cigarettes

45. Do you now smoke regular tobacco cigarettes...

Every day.....	9%	CONTINUE WITH Q46
Some days	3	CONTINUE WITH Q46
Not at all	88	→GO TO Q49

46. During the *past 12 months*, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit?
[83 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	40%
No	60

47. In the *past 12 months*, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [83 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	77%	→CONTINUE WITH Q48
No	23	→GO TO Q50

48. In the *past 12 months*, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?
[63 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	70%	→GO TO Q50
No	30	→GO TO Q50

49. In the *past 7 days*, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [577 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	91%
1 to 3 days	7
4 to 6 days	1
All 7 days	<1

50. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?

Smoking cigarettes is not allowed anywhere inside your home	91%
Smoking cigarettes is allowed in some places or at sometimes	3
Smoking cigarettes is allowed anywhere inside your home	1
There are no rules about smoking cigarettes inside your home.....	5
Not sure	<1

Other Tobacco Products

51. In the *past 30 days*, did you use...

	Yes	No
A. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug or spit?	5%	95%
B. Cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?	3	97

Firearms in Household

Please include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles, but not BB guns, starter pistols or guns that cannot fire.

52. Are any firearms kept in or around your home, garage, barn, shed or in your car or truck?

Yes.....	44%	→CONTINUE WITH Q53
No	55	→GO TO Q55
Not sure	2	→GO TO Q55

53. Are any of these firearms now loaded? [All Respondents]

Yes.....	8%
No	33
Not sure	4
No firearms in household	55

54. Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked, where you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it? A safety is not a lock. [All Respondents]

Yes.....	5%
No	2
Not sure	0
No firearm in household/no loaded firearm in household	92

County Health Issues

55. What are the **three** largest health concerns for Fond du Lac County?

Illegal drug use	40%
Coronavirus/COVID-19	36
Affordable health care	27
Violence or crime	25
Mental health or depression.....	24
Overweight or obesity	24
Alcohol use or abuse.....	14
Access to health care (physical, mental or dental care)	10
Access to affordable healthy food	10
Cancer.....	10
Driving problems/aggressive driving/drunken driving.....	9
Prescription or over-the-counter drug abuse.....	7
Chronic diseases like diabetes or heart disease	6
Lack of physical activity.....	6
Aging or aging population	5
Tobacco use	3
Environmental issues (air, water, wind turbines, animal waste)	2
Teen pregnancy.....	2
Other infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases.....	1
Lead poisoning	<1
Infant mortality	<1

About You

56. In what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old	27%
35 to 44 years old	17
45 to 54 years old	20
55 to 64 years old	16
65 and older	19

57. What gender do you identify with?

Male.....	47%
Female	51
Nonbinary	<1
Other.....	<1
No answer.....	<1

58. Which of the following best describes you?

Heterosexual where you are attracted to people of the opposite sex ..	93%
Gay or lesbian where you are attracted to people of the same sex	2
Bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes	6

59. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?

60. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight/obese.....	25%
Overweight	34
Obese	41

61. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes.....	2%
No	95
No answer.....	3

62. What race do you identify with most?

American Indian or Alaska Native	<1%
Asian.....	<1
Black, African American.....	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.....	<1
White	94
Multiracial	<1
Another race	1
No answer.....	3

63. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	21%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	6
Married	55
Separated	<1
Divorced	10
Widowed	8

64. What is the highest grade level of education you have completed?

8th grade or less.....	<1%
Some high school	2
High school graduate or GED	27
Some college	17
Technical school graduate	21
College graduate.....	24
Advanced or professional degree	9

65. Do you have any children under 18 years old who currently live in your household?

Yes.....	28%
No	72

66. How many adults, including yourself, live in the household?

1 adult.....	27%
2 adults	63
3 adults	9
4 or more adults.....	1

67. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	2%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	7
\$20,001 to \$30,000	6
\$30,001 to \$40,000	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000	7
\$50,001 to \$60,000	9
\$60,001 to \$75,000	7
\$75,001 to \$90,000	12
\$90,001 to \$105,000	8
\$105,001 to \$120,000	10
\$120,001 to \$135,000	3
Over \$135,000	9
Not sure	6
No answer.....	6

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2020 Community Health Survey

The 2020 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 6 through September 30, 2020. A random sample of 2,000 addresses in Fond du Lac County was provided by Marketing Systems Group. A three-step approach was conducted. 1) Pre-notification postcard from the health department announcing the upcoming paper survey packet. The postcard provided a QR code and web address to complete online. A Spanish link was also provided. 2) Questionnaire packet to households who had not completed the online survey. 3) Reminder postcard to those who had not yet completed the survey. Six hundred seventy-four respondents were completed. Post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 674, the margin of error is $\pm 4\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2017 Community Health Survey

The 2017 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 10 through September 6, 2017. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household ($n=220$). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent ($n=180$). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2014 Community Health Survey

The 2014 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 20 through September 13, 2014. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household ($n=300$). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent ($n=100$). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2008 Community Health Survey

The 2008 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 20 through October 27, 2008. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. 2) A cell phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent. A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is $\pm 5\%$. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.